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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

U. S. Pressure Produces Codes

Holland Tulips Go in Garbage

Britain Aids Iraq Assyrians

Gandhi Gives India Problem

Rex Sets Record, Lines Unite

Movies? China Likes Low Life

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT breaks the deadlock in which codes of the major industries have been held. He serves notice on the bituminous coal leaders that he wishes a code omitting the open shop provision. After conference they declare they will stand pat, but recant and return to hard work when the Recovery Administration spends the night writing a new coal code. A petroleum code agreed upon is a victory for that element of the industry insisting upon some form of price control. The automobile men prepare a modified code with additions to the collective bargaining provisions of the law. The steel men are very active. The boot and shoe industry agrees on a code satisfactory to all groups after many conferences—Historic decisions affecting future years are being reached in a day.

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¶ Now Holland is caught by the build-up-by-tearing-down idea. The Dutch are enjoying a superabundance of good things, so adjustment decrees tulip destruction week. Haarlem district leads in digging up hundreds of thousands of choice bulbs and carting them to the garbage piles. Brazil burns its coffee, America plows under cotton and wheat, a score of countries set the growing order into sharp reverse. Soon there won't be enough of things to go round, then, theoretically—A big scramble, high prices, happiness.

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¶ Britain moves to aid the Assyrian minority in Iraq. Sir Frances Humphrey, Ambassador to Iraq, is directed to return to Baghdad by air and acquaint King Feisal with Britain's views on the recent massacre by Iraqi troops, in which it is now learned 700 Christian Assyrians were slain, and to safeguard against new outbreaks. Iraq, when admitted by the League to nationhood, promised to provide lands for these mountaineer refugees who fought with the Allies—Britain wants that promise kept.

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¶ Noted Boston merchant, Edward A. Filene, returning from Europe, announces that every nation is having a fit of nationalism. He says that even if the United States were not deep in an internal recovery policy of its own, it would still find itself isolated. He calls the measures by which the United States is endeavoring to increase purchasing power and keep industrial wheels moving intelligent selfishness. And when intelligent selfishness has saved the United States it will be ready for a new internationalism—Unselfishly it will help save other countries.

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¶ The Bombay Government hasn't yet gauged Mr. Gandhi. The Mahatma, with no surplus poundage, persists in his fast because prison rules are not altered for him. Officials say to do as he demands would be to set him, a convicted man, above the law. The great body of Hindus, disapproving Gandhi's course, will yet react bitterly if harm befalls him. The Mahatma declares no food until his way wins. Mr. Gandhi is India's most pertinent paradox—Out to solve India's problems, he becomes for the moment the largest on the list.

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¶ As Italy celebrates a new transatlantic record by the Rex, England announces amalgamation of the White Star lines with the Cunard. The Rex spins from Gibraltar to New York harbor in 4 days, 13 hours, 58 minutes, at an average rate of 33.4 land miles an hour. The last day out she covers 736 miles. White Star combines with Cunard in order to compete better with the unified lines of France, Germany and Italy. A £2,500,000 bond issue will enable Cunard to complete its 73,000-ton superliner—Will ocean liners show air liners they're not needed?

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¶ At Detroit U. S. Senator James Cousens gives an investigating jury a scathing opinion of the bankers' handling of the recent banking crisis. He says many things occurred in national banks for which no criminal prosecution can be brought, but which were both vicious and shameful. Banking cannot rely on criminal law, but must be able to rest on morals and ethics. "If there is nothing but criminal law to protect us we might as well give up"—Civilization itself can never exist on the written law alone.

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¶ At Banff's Institute of Pacific Relations China makes a spirited reply. Representatives of western countries declare low living standards in China and Japan make it possible for their products unfairly to undersell goods of other lands. But Chinese delegates reply that low living is a misleading term. If chewing gum, extravagant bathroom fixtures, gangster movies and tabloid newspapers spell high living, China knows its right road—It will live low but happily forever after.

Chinese to Adopt Punctuation Marks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Nanking

PUNCTUATION marks are to be used in all Chinese official documents for the first time in history, by order of the Nanking Government. The innovation was introduced beginning Aug. 1.

Official documents in China never have been punctuated nor divided into paragraphs. In recent times punctuation has been used by newspapers and in popular writings, but not in the classics. The new order stipulates the use of the comma, period, single and double quotations, asterisks, brackets and a mark for proper names. Chinese has no capital letters.

Rackets Inquiry Ball in New York Still 'In the Air'

County Office Scoops It Up and Tosses It Back to Federal Attorney

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—While the two New York County grand juries are withholding action on charges of Mr. George Z. Medalie, United States Attorney, that he has definite information linking four district political leaders with racketeers and gangsters, the state district attorney's office has tossed the ball back to the federal prosecutor by suggesting that he undertake a John Doe inquiry on behalf of the Government.

Simultaneously, the move to get anti-racketeering provisions incorporated in the National Recovery Administration codes of the various industries came to the fore again when Mr. William F. Morgan, president of the United States Fisheries Association, in a press interview, urged an executive order to compel every industry to include the anti-racketeering clauses in its code.

"I do not believe that the Administration realizes that unless this movement is in the form of a presidential order, very few, if any, codes will contain anti-racketeering clauses," he said. "The reason for this is that framers of codes are hesitant to insert an anti-racketeering clause because such a move would appear in the light of individual initiative against the racketeers."

Both the regular and the additional grand jury, headed by Mr. Ben Minton and Mr. Emanuel Goldstein, respectively, conferred yesterday on the advisability of taking action on the evidence which Mr. Medalie give at the public hearing of the Senate subcommittee on the investigation of racketeering on Tuesday. When the meeting adjourned, however, the foreman declined to say whether the jurors had voted on the question of subpœnaing Mr. Medalie. Before they went into conference, the foreman had consulted Judge William Allen of General Sessions. Judge Allen told reporters he had advised the foremen they must follow the dictates of their conscience. The jury will meet again Monday.

Told of the remark of Mr. Albert Blogg Unger, acting district attorney of New York State, that the federal prosecutor might himself proceed against the political leaders whom he accused, since the charge "naturally involves income tax or anti-trust laws, prohibition enforcement or violations of the National Recovery Act," Mr. Medalie said this attitude showed exactly the abdication of their function by state authorities which he had told the committees frequently occurred when the National Government entered a case.

Philadelphia Again Cuts Crime Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18—Major crime in this city is on the decrease for the second consecutive year, according to the third annual report of the Philadelphia Criminal Justice Association, just released.

Statistically this decrease is 17 per cent for the year 1932, as compared with 1931, and 8 per cent for the year 1931 as compared with 1930, the number of major offenses reported for 1930 being 9567, those for 1931 being 8812 and those for 1932 being 7243, according to the report.

In addition, the report also notes that a greater number of offenders have been apprehended by the police during the past year than in either of the two previous years. Of still further significance, in the opinion of the association, is the fact that during the three years noted, there has been a gradual decrease in the percentage of the major crime arrests that have been discharged at the preliminary hearing or ignored by the grand jury.

Cotton Reduction Reward Goes to Alabama Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Alabama farmers will receive $10,800,000 in cash from the Federal Government for plowing under about 900,000 acres of cotton, according to contract, said Dr. L. N. Duncan, director of the Alabama Agricultural Extension Service.

"So much money, distributed to so many individuals in so many communities, will prove a potent stimulation to general business in the State as well as in the whole South," said Dr. Duncan. "Thousands of long overdue debts will be paid in cash, and innumerable necessaries will be purchased by Alabama's cotton growers."

Shrinking Cash Robs Soviet Of Alien Experts

Last Year or so Has Seen Grand Exodus of Expensive Engineers

Still Needed However

Foreign Currency Reserves so Tight as to Preclude High Salaries Once Paid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Gone are the days when every train seemed to bring a new party of American technical experts and when an American engineers' club in Russia could have reckoned its members in thousands. The marked influx of American engineers, tractor operators, specialists of all kinds during 1929 and 1930 has been succeeded during the last year or two by an equally marked outflow.

Practically all the major so-called technical aid contracts concluded between American firms and the Soviet authorities have come to an end.

Col. Hugh L. Cooper and his staff of engineers have withdrawn from the Dnieprostroi hydroelectric station. The Arthur J. McKee Company is no longer functioning in an advisory capacity at Magnitogorsk. The firm of MacDonald & Carter is no longer designing flour mills and cement factories; the engineers of the Albert Kahn Company of Detroit have ceased to draw up blueprints for general industrial construction; the Stuart, James & Cooke Company no longer acts as a consultant in the coal mines of the Donets Basin.

And They Are Still Needed

The General Electric Company, which at one time had a considerable staff of engineers employed in the installation of electrical equipment throughout the country, now has only one engineer in the field outside of Moscow. There also has been a substantial contraction in the activity of the Hugh Freyne Company, consultants on iron and steel plants.

In some cases, of course, technical aid contracts have been terminated because the specific piece of work which had been undertaken was finished. But some of them have been terminated more abruptly; and

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Seafaring Painter Lauds Robot Pilot For Able Steering

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—After breaking the record for lone sailing held by Capt. Joshua Slocum, whose globe-girdling exploit of more than three decades ago has inspired many a hardy adventurer to go and do likewise, M. Durand Couppel, a French lawyer, who paints seas and ships on the side under the name of M. Marin-Marie, is being fêted here today by those who admire his daring as a sailor and those who laud his skill as a painter.

Employing a robot pilot which "steered just as well as I could," and into whose hands he often left the responsibility of keeping his 36-foot sloop, the Winnebelle II, on the right course, M. Couppel arrived at the French Line pier at the foot of West Fifteenth Street, yesterday, 21 days out from Fort de France, Martinique.

The lone seafarer started from Brest, France, on May 10, reaching Funchal, Madeira, 15 days later. Leaving Funchal on June 9, he sailed past the Island of Dominica, British West Indies, arriving at Fort de France in 29 days and two hours, bettering Captain Slocum's record.

M. Couppel said that except for adverse winds during the journey to New York, which, however, gave way to calm weather as he left the Gulf Stream, the only trouble he experienced was the loss of a sail.

Auto Streamlining Idle, Designer Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — "Streamlining" as it is interpreted by motorcar manufacturers today is utilized for artistic purposes and not for speed, according to Count Alexis de Sakhnofsky, world noted automobile designer who is visiting here on a combined business and pleasure trip.

Contrary to popular belief Count de Sakhnofsky says that the present modern designs do not add a single mile to the average motorcar's speed. This, he says, is because streamlining as an impetus to the speed of an automobile does not become effective until the car is traveling upward of 80 miles an hour.

"The main terrors of the future of the automobile coach builder are the 'doors,'" Count de Sakhnofsky said. "Bodies are increasing in width and sliding doors are best for these new models. Parts of the hood also will be stationary."

Rhodesian History Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALISBURY, S. Rhodesia—Writing of a standard history of Rhodesia is a project that is being pressed forward by many colonists here in connection with the arrangements for the commemoration next November of the fortieth anniversary of the occupation of Matabeleland.

Chief of the 'Blue Eagles' Gathers His Flock

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Harris & Ewing

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, and His Aides

Front Row, Left to Right: Dr. W. W. Cumberland, of Research and Planning Division; W. W. Pickard, Deputy Administrator; Sol A. Rosenblatt, Deputy Administrator; General Johnson, Administrator; Miss Frances Robinson, Secretary to General Johnson; Edward F. McGrady, Special Assistant to Administrator for Labor; Malcolm Muir, Deputy Administrator. Middle Row: Gen. C. C. Williams, Deputy Administrator; Robert W. Power, Assistant to Arthur D. Whiteside, Deputy Administrator; Robert Straus, Executive Officer of Policy Board; Edgar B. Kapp, Assistant to John Hancock, Executive Officer of NRA; John Hancock, Executive Officer of NRA. Back Row: Dr. Earl D. Howard, Deputy Administrator; Nelson Slater, Deputy Administrator; Robert Stevens, Member of Policy Board; Capt. C. E. Parsons, Assistant to Executive Officer; Dudley Cates, Assistant to the Administrator for Industry; Col. Robert W. Lea, Deputy Administrator.

Prussian Premier Bans Vivisection In Drastic Decree

Goering's Action Expected to Be Followed by Reich as Whole

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 17—Vivisection of animals of all descriptions is prohibited absolutely throughout Prussia by a decree of Herr Hermann Goering, Minister President, effective today. Herr Goering, according to an official report, has also ordered the various Prussian state ministers concerned to prepare immediately a special law making vivisection punishable by severe penalties. Meanwhile until the new law is completed any person taking part in the vivisection of animals will be arrested and placed in concentration camp.

This action by the state of Prussia is expected to be followed by an anti-vivisection law for the whole Reich, thus ending a struggle which has been conducted in Germany for many years. Already on Nov. 2, 1932, the National Socialist Party in the Prussian Landtag presented a bill for prohibition of vivisection. This bill, however, allowed exception for three publicly controlled institutions which the Minister of the Interior should name. Later press discussion among members of the medical profession and others showed a tendency to favor only vivisection among qualified medical men and not for students, as hitherto permitted.

Leaders of the National Socialist revolution in Germany, particularly Chancellor Hitler and Herr Hermann Goering, are personally interested in all questions of animal protection. Chancellor Hitler, it is said, sees in animal protection activities special proof of civilization in any people and Herr Goering is honorary president of the German Animal Protection Society.

Further press information regarding abolition of vivisection declares that medical-scientific investigations will not be affected by the new decree so that serums and lymphs will continue unaffected.

President Halts Squabbling On Oil, Steel and Coal Codes

Hands One to Oil Men Through General Johnson and Tells Coal Group to Submit Theirs Before Noon Saturday—Steel Expected at Once

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—Under the impetus of President Roosevelt's personal influence the national recovery drive was making rapid strides today through the most difficult problems of its history with the prospect that the great oil, coal and steel industries will shortly be operating within the fold of the "Blue Eagle."

Only a last-moment check of the new oil code to make sure it contains no injustices now stands in the way of presidential approval. Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, announced he would take it to the White House as soon as he had gone over numerous objections filed with him since he submitted it to the industry yesterday.

Soft coal operators were working to patch up disagreements within their own ranks and produce their own code under a White House warning that unless they can do this before 11 a. m. Saturday when the President leaves the city for Hyde Park, General Johnson will take over the matter as he did in the oil case and write the code for them.

Steel Men Confer

Representatives of the steel industry were again closeted with NRA officials, with reported progress toward a solution of their differences over open shop and company union questions in the offing. General Johnson described the efforts of the coal and steel industries as a horse race, with approved codes at the earliest possible moment the objective of both.

Meanwhile General Johnson himself opened hearings on the proposed automobile industry code with what amounted to a blunt warning to hold-outs to get in line with other automobile manufacturers or face penalties under the "Blue Eagle." He did not specifically mention Henry Ford by name but there was no doubt as to his meaning when he opened with saying it was "a matter of deep regret" to him that the group did not include "100 per cent of the great automobile manufacturers."

"No exception can be made in the case of any manufacturer, be he large or small," he continued, speaking with characteristic emphasis. "We are going to administer this act without exception, without fear and without favor."

Sees Good Future

The General then proceeded to outline the great opportunity which he considered in the immediate future for the industry "because of the large amount of obsolescence" of motorcars throughout the country and promised that as soon as the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Many Hindus Urge Yielding to Gandhi To Stop New Fast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BOMBAY, Aug. 18—In view of Mahatma Gandhi's renewal of his fast owing to restrictions placed upon his actions in prison, the Bombay Government takes the attitude that the question involved is whether Mr. Gandhi should be above the law. It contends that it has already made extensive concessions. The partial privileges allowed the Hindu leader for conducting from prison his work for India's "untouchables" are considered to be generous since Mr. Gandhi this time is not merely in restraintive custody, but is actually serving a one year sentence after trial.

When rearrested following his refusal to call off civil disobedience and subsequently for disobeying the order to refrain from political activity, the question arose whether Mr. Gandhi should be treated as an ordinary prisoner or given the privileges of a "state prisoner" such as he enjoyed during his previous incarceration.

The Government decided that he should be permitted to carry on his anti-untouchability campaign under certain conditions. Some contradictions arose over Mr. Gandhi's reception of these conditions.

The situation is complicated by the fact that while there is much disapproval of the uncompromising attitude with which Mr. Gandhi continues his demands upon the Government, there is a large body of Hindu opinion which would press the Government for concessions to prevent the Mahatma taking any self-imposed course which might prove personally fatal.

Meanwhile the state of the civil disobedience campaign is shown by figures at the end of July. Prisoners for disobedience offenses are less than 5000 compared with more than 32,000 in April, 1932.

Japanese News Radiocasts Unpopular, Survey Shows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO — Japanese value radio chiefly as a means of entertainment, a government statistical survey reveals.

Answers to questionnaires submitted to all radio owners by the Statistics Bureau of the Cabinet, working in conjunction with the Ministry of Communications and the Japan Broadcasting Company, which is a government-controlled corporation, showed that Japanese look to newspapers for news and place little value on radiocasts of even the most important news bulletins, and that they consider radio as entertaining rather than instructive. More than 750,000 answers placed vocal music as their favorite radio entertainment. Radio dramas were second.

New Islands Found in Arctic Flight, Veteran Danish Explorer Believes

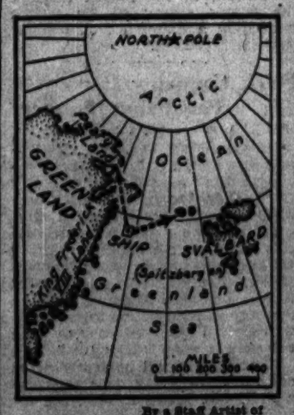
Isles With Tall Cliffs Mentioned in Lauge Koch's Report

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Aug. 18 (AP)—After making an air trip over northeastern Greenland, mapped in 1910 by Mr. Einar Mikkelsen, Dr. Lauge Koch, veteran arctic explorer, said today that "we had an impression of new land, but unfortunately fog prevented clear observations."

He added, however, that "we presume the existence of islands, with tall cliffs, between Greenland and Svalbard," the archipelago in which Spitsbergen lies.

This vague statement was not included in Dr. Lauge Koch's report to the Governor of Greenland, which is a confirmation of the correctness of Mr. Mikkelsen's and Mr. Knud Rasmussen's maps of the district and of his own theory that there is a mountain ridge in the area reaching to Danmarkshavn.

Norwegian experts are somewhat doubtful of Dr. Lauge Koch's unofficial statement about land between Greenland and Svalbard. There may be minor undiscovered islands, it was pointed out, but the district is by no means an unknown land, since the explorers Sir Hubert Wilkins and Lieut. C. B. Eielson flew over the area on a flight from Alaska to Svalbard. Dr. Lauge Koch has made a number of expeditions into Greenland in the last two years. The current expedition was started in June, 1931.



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Explorers Active

Dotted Lines Indicate Flights to North Greenland and to Site of Alleged Islands.

State NRA Heads Seeking Authority To Settle Disputes

Complaints to Washington Pile Up Under Policy Now Being Used

Washington must delegate to the state power needed to step swiftly into the ever increasing problems arising under the NRA or expect serious consequences.

This was the statement of Miss Margaret Wiseman, member of the State Recovery Board, who declared today that the numerous complaints being received demanded that the state board be vested with full authority to make decisions.

So cumbersome is the present arrangement whereby complaints and issues must be carried to Washington that the situation may get out of hand, with even the possibility of a general strike foreshadowed, she said.

The administration of the NRA now makes possible an accumulation of grievances that may prejudice the success of the program, according to her. Complaints are becoming more general to the effect that the administrative machinery of the recovery program needs to be correlated and empowered.

Adjustments Slow

Not only is local authority essential to thwart disputes but to avoid injustices, which become more severe with the failure to adjust them. Mr. Ernest A. Burrill, executive secretary of the Associated Shoe Manufacturers, Inc., cited an illustration of the delay occasioned by the necessity of wating upon Washington.

Almost a month ago, according to Mr. Burrill, the association tried to get an adjustment from Washington of the problem of the fast piece-worker contrasted with the slow employee, who was unable to make the minimum wage. Today, Mr. Burrill said, he received a letter from Washington that left the issue unsettled.

Mr. Burrill supported the assertion of Miss Wiseman that local authority is needed to thwart conflicts and avert injustices.

The NRA movement has already recruited a formidable army of supporters for this war on depression, it became evident today as reports continued to pour into headquarters of the Boston recovery committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to NRA officers for New England.

NRA Army Grows

Restaurants which felt their "business was peculiar" and somewhat unfitted to adopt the President's reemployment agreement have fallen into line. Questions such as meals forming part compensation for restaurant workers, long hours necessary to cover the rush period of customers and similar problems are being ironed out.

Mr. J. J. Curry, president of the Waldorf System, Inc., informed Mr.

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Things Present

What! Baking in a refrigerator? Read the article in the northwest corner of the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page.

More Ad-O-Grams on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Saturday brings the following: Book Reviews and Literary News page, Antiques and Interior Decoration page, Progress in Education page, and the world news map.

The actual operation of NRA in the principal industrial centers of the east will be described in a series of articles, the first of which will appear on Monday.

Great Works Program Gets Into Motion

Allotment of $65,000,000 in Projects Approved by Roosevelt

Boston Will Benefit

Fund of $3,500,000 Allowed for Great Housing Plan of Neptune Gardens

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 — The American laborer profits in two ways by a $65,000,000 allocation for public works for federal and non-federal projects in 24 states, which President Roosevelt has approved.

First, he is furnished thousands of man-years of work and second, a scale of minimum wage rates is fixed for him by the public works board.

The allotments include 29 public building projects in 22 states, totaling $11,527,499 and the initial grants for slum-elimination housing projects in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Hutchinson, Kan.

Work is also opened up to thousands of unemployed in New York City by a $37,000,000 loan and a $7,200,000 grant for the resumption of operations on the huge Triborough bridge, connecting the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Queens in New York City. Approximately 210,000 man-days of direct labor will be provided immediately by this project alone.

Signed by A. F. of L.

The minimum rates agreement was signed by representatives of the American Federation of Labor. Under it the country is divided into three wage zones—southern, central and northern—with minimum rates differing in the zones.

The hourly wage rates to be paid on construction projects, according to the agreement, shall not be less than $1 for skilled labor and 40 cents for unskilled in the southern zone; $1.10 for skilled labor and 45 cents for unskilled labor in the central zones; and $1.20 for skilled and 50 cents for unskilled labor in the northern zones.

A board of labor review to hear all issues arising under all contracts financed by public works funds is to be set up. This board will consist of three members; one to represent labor, one to represent contractors, and a chairman representing the public works administrator, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior. The board will be appointed by the President. It was specified that no member shall in any way be connected with the group he represents.

The public building projects to be approved include a federal office building for San Francisco, parcel post buildings for Boston, Mass., and Richmond, Va., and 24 post-office buildings. San Francisco's federal building will cost $2,689,089, and Boston's parcel post building $3,700,000.

Allocation Tentative

The initial allocation of funds for housing projects is tentative until plans and specifications are completed and a contract is signed with a limited dividend corporation, acceptable to the administrator. Thirty-five housing projects are now being studied by the housing division of the public works administration and it is expected within a short time many more projects of equal or greater importance than these announced will be ready for recommendation.

The first housing allocations include $2,025,000 to the Spence Estate Housing Corporation of Brooklyn, N. Y., to put up a six-story apartment with 2150 rooms on a site now occupied by 28 four- and seven-story cold-water flats and miscellaneous shacks; $3,500,000 to Neptune Gardens, Inc., for a model housing project of 3000 rooms on 44 acres of land in East Boston, adjoining Marine Memorial Park, consisting of brick two-story row houses, two-family houses and three-story apartment buildings; $845,000 for three-story apartments in the Kensington district of Philadelphia to be built by a limited dividend corporation formed by officers and members of the American Federation of Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers: $3,210,000 for 10 six-story apartments in Woodside, Queens Borough, New York; and $40,000 for 20 individual four- and five-room houses, each situated on two acres of land near Hutchinson, Kan.

More than 2000 men will be given direct employment on these housing projects with twice as many receiving indirect employment.

Modern Housing Plan For East Boston Gets $3,500,000 Allotment

Wires between Boston and Washington buzzed today as Government officials and the Boston sponsors of a $4,000,000 model housing development on barren land in East Boston, tentatively approved yesterday by Roosevelt's public works administration, discussed their next move in the project, which would mean work for 1000 men for more than a year and make available 760 new homes at low rent.

The next move on the part of the sponsors will be legal and financial assurances to government public works officials as to satisfactory mortgages, land rights, etc. And this is to be done as speedily as possible with actual work starting within 30

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Ogburn Demands Greater Security For the Consumer

Declares He Resigned to Bring This Need to Public Notice

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—Greater protection of the consumer under the National Recovery Act is urged by Prof. William F. Ogburn, University of Chicago sociologist, who said on his return here yesterday that his resignation from the Consumers' Advisory Board was to call attention to the consumers' interests, and was not caused by reported disagreements with Mrs. Mary Harriman Rumsey, chairman of the board.

"Mrs. Rumsey and I had no quarrel," Professor Ogburn said. At the same time, he made public the recommendations which he has made to Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator, for protection of the consumer, and said he understood from Washington news reports that the administrator plans to adopt them.

Professor Ogburn said in his letter to the administrator that while the immediate job of the Administration was to "put the recovery act over" and while this was being done in a brilliant way, the emergency nature of the act must soon give way to a long time set up, in which the consumer must be given greater consideration. He expressed the view that if "competition is to be weakened by monopolistic tendencies," prices may get out of control and then the only check on them would be recurring business depressions. "At such times the faster moving prices will be overhauled," he said, "but at great social cost, by the slower moving purchasing power."

What is necessary, Professor Ogburn urged, is to provide much more adequate price indexes, price reporting and analysis. "The expected policy of the NRA on this crucial issue," he said, "is admirable but it will be blocked, I predict, for want of adequate indexes. Such a major concern of consumers," he continued, "calls for the best thought of the Consumers' Advisory Board; for the alternative to such control is terrible to contemplate.

"The consumers' board needs unusual support. It has no supporting organizations as has the labor board with underlying unions, and as has the industry's board with their powerful and wealthy associations. There are 127,000,000 supporters of the consumers' board, but they have few organizations and can be reached only through the press.

"My recommendation is that the director or chairman of the consumers' unit be an individual chosen for good judgment and discretion, who shall have free access to the press and all channels of publicity. The Consumers' Advisory Board needs the hearty coöperation and support of the deputies and the whole NRA staff. In my estimation, it would be a good move if you would call together the deputies and others of the staff for discussion of consumers' policies and give the consumers' unit a boost."

Liverpool Schools Open to All Races

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Liverpool, Eng.

Nationality is to be no bar to scholastic attainments in Liverpool schools. By 18 votes to 4, a motion to confine the granting of scholarships to British subjects, except with the special consent of the Education Sub-committee, was defeated at a recent meeting of the Liverpool Education Committee.

President Halts Squabbling About Industrial Codes

(Continued from Page 1)

code had been approved every cooperating manufacturer would be privileged to place a "Blue Eagle" on every car and every part he turned out.

The atmosphere was cleared significantly today as a result of General Johnson's action in personally writing a code for the oil industry and taking it to the President. It was accepted on all sides as a plain warning that delay would not be tolerated and that all industries which wish to escape a similar incident must promptly compose their internal differences.

It has served more than any other incident to date to convince recalcitrant groups of the Administration's grim determination to crush anything which might seriously slow up the national recovery drive.

Meanwhile, the Public Works Administration bolstered the NRA's drive for reëmployment by promulgation of regulations tending toward stabilized wage scales throughout the country and equalization of the national living standard.

The climax to the oil controversy which will probably turn out in recapitulation to have been the major climax in the "Blue Eagle's" upward flight, was reached in an unusual session with the oil representatives yesterday when General Johnson handed out a completed code for their industry which, he informed them had been tentatively approved by the President, and would be promulgated whether they liked it or not.

Take It or Leave It

General Johnson handed the oil code to the faction-split oil operators with an even more heavily mailed fist than the President used with the coal men, and in even more spectacular fashion. Striding into one of the palatial assembly halls of the Department of Commerce Building while messenger boys piled up copies of the proposed code before the gaping eyes of between 300 and 400 oil men, he bluntly announced:

"We've got a code that in my capacity as recovery administrator I'm going to recommend to the President."

He pointed to three stacks of copies. The silence was oppressive.

"The President has been over this code," the administrator continued after what seemed a long pause; "also the Secretary of the Interior. We are in agreement on it.

Favors Its Approval

"This is going to be submitted to the President tomorrow afternoon with my recommendations for its approval.

"I am now going to distribute these copies and we will wait until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning for recommendations or suggestions from any group of representatives, or for that matter, from any accredited person.

"I don't know that there's anything more to be said, and I guess the best way to distribute these codes is to pass them around."

The whole thing was over in five minutes, and the oil producers thumbed madly through their copies to the all-important and highly disputed section dealing with production and price control.

There they found an elaborate arrangement under which the President may control crude petroleum prices by absolute formula; limit imports of the commodity and withdrawals from storage; may allocate production among the various states, and may set up his own allocation boards where states do not have the necessary machinery.

'Blue Eagle' Put Safely On Perch in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 — With its members agreed that, "the 'Blue Eagle" is not a newly devised agency for publicity purposes but the sign of a definite pledge to the President that will permit no evasion by those who display it," the executive committee of Chicago's recovery council has decided on its preliminary program to be started immediately.

The council, it was announced today, pending further instructions from Washington, "will endeavor to get every representative trade and consumer organization in the city working together as one unit behind President Roosevelt and General Johnson, and through its code committee it will open every agency possible to facilitate the prompt preparation here of codes for businesses not yet aligned in the new economic movement."

That the recovery movement is gaining impetus rapidly in Chicago was indicatetd by the announcement that 88 representative business, civic and industrial organizations have aligned themselves with the council. A group of 27 civic and business leaders composed the executive committee.

New York Intensifies Its 'Blue Eagle' Drive

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—"Unqualified adherence" by organized labor to President Roosevelt's program to stimulate industry, plans for a house-to-house campaign to bring neighborhood merchants, storekeepers and manufacturers in line under the "Blue Eagle," appointment of a new steering committee to handle the broader aspects of the drive and a piling up of complaints of violations as the headquarters of the local committee announced that about 200,000 employers in the metropolitan area had signed the reemployment agreement are the chief features of the national recovery administration's activities here yesterday.

The forces of organized labor threw their support to the drive in resolutions adopted by representatives of various groups. The organized labor committee headed by Mr. Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement reaffirming its intention of supporting the President's code to the extent of its capacities. Mr. Woll's suggestion that a union official be made a member of every committee function under the jurisdiction of Mr. Grover A. Whalen, chairman of the local committee, was considered by a subcommittee which is scheduled to report later.

Meanwhile, sentiment supporting the adoption of codes waxed more active with the announcement that various insurance groups were compiling a general code for the insurance business and that other trades were taking similar action. Delicatessen merchants from all parts of the metropolitan area have adopted a tentative code providing for a maximum work week of 60 hours; the awning men have called a general meeting of their group to pass on a code; a large chain store organization announced it had employed 400 new workers and the Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company announced wage increases of 15 per cent effective immediately for factory employees and office workers other than executives.

Georgia Women Pledge Coöperation With NRA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—A called meeting by Mrs. Max E. Land, chairman of the women's division of the NRA campaign in Atlanta, brought out more than 100 leaders of various civic and social clubs of Atlanta, Aug. 14, representing some 60,000 women of this city.

The women pledged themselves "not only to trade with 'Blue-Eagle' firms but to urge every woman in the city to do likewise, in signing the consumers' pledge cards. All the speakers of the various women's organizations lauded the NRA and pledged their cooperation.

Women Join in Protest Against Discrimination

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Protesting discriminations against women under the codes in the National Recovery Act, Mrs. Geline MacDonald Bowman, president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women, has sent letters on behalf of the organization to President Roosevelt, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, administrator.

Mrs. Bowman charges that "practically all women in industry, in business and in the professions are working because of economic necessity," and that to pay them less than men for equal work is "unsound and un-American."

Food and other necessities are not sold to women for less money than to men, Mrs. Bowman recalls, nor are women exempt from the obligations of citizenship.

Coöperation With NRA Declared of Noblest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Aug. 18—Senator James J. Davis (R.), of Pennsylvania, who served as Secretary of Labor under three Republican Administrations, believes that coöperation with President Roosevelt's recovery drive is of "even greater coöperation" than coöperation with the Government in war time. This assertion was made after a day of conferences with industrial and business leaders here yesterday.

"In war time," he said, "you have the call of the drum and bugle to inspire the people. But today we must produce that inspiration and integration of the nation through the serious efforts of the people uniting in a common task without that emotional aid."

Frick Company Denies Penalizing Strikers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Aug. 18—Denial that the H. C. Frick Coke Company, subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation, has discriminated against miners credited with promoting the strike that paralyzed this important steel coke region two weeks ago was made by Mr. Thomas Moses, president of the company, to Mr. Elmer F. Andrews, national recovery administration investigator, who arrived here yesterday to "find out exactly what is going on."

"The matter will be remedied at once, if there is any room for complaint," Mr. Moses assured the investigator.

Improvement Reported

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Ambassador to Cuba, telephoned to the State Department yesterday from Havana that there was a slight improvement generally today in the Cuban situation. About 50 per cent of the workers in Santiago were still on strike, however, and the Havana port workers had not returned to work.

Order for Sheet & Tube

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 18—Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company has started production on an order for 6000 tons of 16-inch pipe for Northern Gas Line Company for a Kansas gas field.

Pioneer

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

'Old Peppersass' to Stay at Home

The Tide of Recovery

The Day's NRA News

The "Blue Eagle" screams.

President Roosevelt tells oil and coal industries he wants their codes at once, and it is expected he will get them before he goes to Hyde Park tomorrow.

Building projects under NRA in 24 states amounting to $65,000,000 have been approved by the President.

Prof. William F. Ogburn, resigner Consumers' Advisory Board head, declared consumers need more protection under NRA.

Labor is pleased that the clause in the proposed automotive code declaring outright for the open shop, has been eliminated.

♦ ♦ ♦

Statistics and Seasons

Employment in manufacturing industries throughout the United States during July rose 21 per cent as compared with July, 1932, and the pay roll level was 28 per cent higher than the same period last year. The bureau of labor statistics declares "the recent broad expansion in manufacturing industries which began in April and which was reflected by increases in employment in 72 per cent of the industries surveyed in May and 79 per cent in June continued in July." Economic conditions have confused the signs of the seasons. Instead of the usual midsummer ebb, the tide of recovery still surges in the flood.

♦ ♦ ♦

Striking for Jobs

Riot sticks massed against coal picks in the anthracite region Tamaqua, Penna., today as close to 5000 miners rallied to the cry, "We all work, or nobody works!" Implements of law and labor alike paled before the full significance of the miners' slogan. Strikers enlisted 600 men at Taska-Williams and then surged on in a 700-automobile parade to rally 800 more workers at the Cranberry colliery in West Hazelton.

Lehigh Navigation Coal Company officials declared that specifications in coal orders prevent equal distribution of work as miners wish. But Pennsylvania's militant miners swept aside pretext and excuse with a clamor for work for everybody. Founded on the proposition that prosperity depends on providing jobs for everybody, the miners' slogan approaches the goal of the "Blue Eagle" with crow-flight directness. The miners say in so many words what people generally may eventually approve. A half-loaf job for everybody is better than a whole-loaf job for half, especially a whole loaf soddened by taxes and doles.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mother Goose Mathematics

Business makes business. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad ordered 3500 tons of steel rails this week. The magazine Steel reports a 28 per cent gain in steel ingot production in July that lifts the average daily output to 128,152 gross tons, the highest since June, 1930.

Great Lakes shippers announce the addition of 69 freighters to the ore fleet during the last few months with 185 ore carriers in operation as compared with 17 a year ago. The Oil & Gas Journal reports a heavy increase in Oklahoma shot the total crude oil production of the United States up 79,000 barrels in daily averages to 2,801,629 last week.

Summed up from the-house-that-Jack-built viewpoint, here is how these reports might be linked together: Starting in Oklahoma, this is the oil well that supplied fuel for the ship that carried ore for the mill that furnished steel for the rails that the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy ordered.

♦ ♦ ♦

Australia on the Hop

Improved figures in building activities are taken as a healthy sign of revival in the industry throughout South Australia. Construction permits awarded by local governing boards during the first six months of this year show a general 100 per cent increase as compared with the same period last year. Home building is more active than at any time since 1930 but real estate agents are not altogether satisfied. There is a big increase in the number of marriages this year—and home building doesn't quite keep pace.

Industry is reported expanding in other lines. General Motors-Holden, Ltd., largest automobile body-building factory in the British Empire, is now employing about 2000 men. Port Pirie Smelters, reputedly largest in the world, are again in full swing. With business throughout South Australia apparently going ahead by leaps and bounds, it appears that the land down under (with apologies to Ralph Waldo Emerson), has hitched its recovery wagon to a kangaroo.

♦ ♦ ♦

England's Hired Hands

LONDON—After nine lean years, farm employment is on the upgrade throughout England. A gain of 17,000 men in the last year sends the total number of agricultural workers up to 697,000. The British Board of Agriculture believes part of it is due to a gradual back-to-the-farm migration. But a huge increase in corn and wheat and orchard acreage as well as beef and dairy herds is the chief reason for the rise that is ending Britain's labor famine on the farm.

State NRA Seeking Claims Authority

(Continued from Page 1)

Victor M. Cutter, chairman of the Boston committee, that 60 per cent of the restaurants in his chain are already operating under NRA, and that by tomorrow night every one of them will be enrolled. When this is accomplished, said Mr. Curry, more than 750 more workers will be given employment than were working before the adoption of the code.

Firms Line Up

Progress is being made in lining up firms engaged in the graphic arts trade of Boston, and a survey is being made to ascertain how many are already operating under NRA. These firms include bookbinders, engravers, and electro-typers, each so closely allied that all or none must work under the NRA, it was stated. Publishers of foreign language newspapers in Boston were organized by Mr. Jules R. Arboez, representing the bureau of public relations of the NRA in Washington.

At the beehive of activities where Mr. Hugh D. Butler presides in charge of New England headquarters of NRA, there is a noticeable decrease in the nunmber of information seekers. At times, hundreds of men and women employers have crowded the spacious offices for the "what to do and how to do it" of applying NRA to their own particular business. Now it is felt that the bulk of employers are relatively familiar with the operating of the code idea and full attention is about to be focused on the consumers as the next step in the great drive to restore prosperity.

Appointment of the seventh member of the District Recovery Board for New England, today, completes the roster of that group. Mrs. Eva Whiting White, president of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston, and head worker of the Elizabeth Peabody House, was named by Washington authorities in telegraphic instruction received at NRA headquarters here.

All state boards in New England are now organized, and some are already functioning. Greater coördination of purpose is to oil the machinery thus set up and smooth, efficient operation is expected to accomplish sisable results from now on. Intensive work by the committees in the various municipalities during the next two weeks is expected to bring in all employers not already enrolled. Then the vast reservoir of consumers is to be tapped, for the support so essential to makin gthe whole plan effective.

Agreements received in NRA headquarters today are estimated at 1500, affecting 20,000 employees. Thursday's returns were 2974 agreements from employers of 6179 workers, bringing the total to date to 74,239 employers and 640,626 employees.

Coast Guardsmen Seek Portuguese Tuna Fish

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Coast guardsmen were given another duty Aug. 16, in addition to their routine of blasting icebergs, saving swimmers and aiding ships in distress.

By order of the Treasury Department they are to keep a weather eye out for 60 tuna fish liberated by a government aquarium in Lisbon, Portugal, June 22, 1932.

The Portuguese Legation in Washington made the request to the State Department, which passed it on to the coast guard. The idea is to start an international movement to ascertain the habits, customs and traditions of the tuna, an important element in the Portuguese fishing trade.

Today's order pointed out that the task of the coast guardsmen was simplified, as each tuna carries a metal disc with the notation, "R. P. Aquario, Lisboa, Portugal."

'Old Peppersass' Becomes Exhibit At Mt. Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BASE STATION, Mt. Washington, N. H., Aug. 18—"Old Peppersass," gallant first conqueror of Mt. Washington, has received a permanent resting place beside the rails over which it chugged for 12 years.

Yesterday, the famous engine named "Peppersass" because of its resemblance to the peppersauce bottles of years past, was brought up from the Base Station roundhouse and placed beside the tracks at the Marsh-Field station. The form on which it stands is pitched at a 35-degree angle to give a realistic picture of the engine climbing the steep slopes of the mountain.

Battle scarred but proud, "Old Peppersass" now can rest in peace and watch from his perch the ascent to the top of the mountain of the other engines that have taken his place. Col. Henry Teague, president of the Mt. Washington Cog Railway, arranged the permanent resting place for the old engine, so that visitors to the mountain may look upon the actual engine that made the first trip up Mt. Washington in 1868.

Following an accident to "Old Peppersass" when a run up the mountain was attempted as a feature of a celebration in 1929, it was repaired in the shops of the Boston & Maine Railroad and brought to the Base Station only recently. It is painted red and green and looks almost exactly as it did on its initial "voyage" in '66.

Florida County Plans To Observe Its Own Century of Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TAMPA, Fla.—Hillsborough County is to have its own Century of Progress exposition, celebrating its one-hundredth anniversary in February, 1934, if the plans of the county commission materialize.

It would be held in connection with the annual Florida State Fair which is always held in this city and would record the development of a county which once comprised nearly one-fourth of the State and which has grown to be known as the "industrial center" of an otherwise resort-adapted land.

Surrounding Hillsborough are Polk, Pasco, Manatee, Sarasota, DeSoto, Pinellas and Hernando Counties, all of which were once a part of it, and the exposition therefore would take on proportions more significant than a one-county show.

Since the early days when Florida was an almost unheard of land, Hillsborough County has recorded some remarkable achievements. These would be dramatized during the special Century of Progress and such things as the following would be brought out: The establishment of the record that 80 per cent of this country's production of phosphate is shipped through the Tampa port; the fact that from Hillsborough most of the State's fruit crops are shipped; the realization of an ambition to establish the largest winter strawberry production in the United States; the building of the State's second largest city, and the settlement of one of the most thickly populated counties. This story of 100 years in Hillsborough goes back to the days of Andrew Jackson and his appointment as Governor of Florida.

Reduce Tariff Rates, Economist Advocates

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 — Downward revision of tariffs, instead of tariff increases implied in the National Recovery Act, is essential to a natural recovery, while an over-rigid price system might retard rather than speed recovery, in the opinion of Prof. Harry D. Gideonse, economist of the University of Chicago.

Speaking before the Chicago College Club Aug. 16, Professor Gideonse said that in so far as the Recovery Act deals with price fixing it is merely "a new deal from an old deck," providing methods which have been tried before with results which were not impressive. In encouraging price-fixing and wage-fixing, he said, the recovery program is courting the danger of an over-rigid system which may do more harm than good.

"Most observers agree that one of the chief weaknesses of the German and British economic life after the war was caused by inflexible price and wage structures, produced by a veritable network of agreements of a more or less binding character," he said. "We shall have to revise our tariff policy, and revise it downward. The implications of the Recovery Act are that tariffs will go higher, but we must remember that every slash at imports is a slash at exports."

Winter Relief Planned In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—No person shall go hungry in Mecklenburg County as long as 100,000 jars of canned fruit and vegetables, being canned at the seven public canneries sponsored in the county by the United Welfare Federation, are available, Mr. Charles F. Gilmore, executive secretary, stated here.

At least 50,000 jars of these canned goods will be distributed directly by the Welfare Federation. Some of the vegetables are the sole property of the federation. Most of them, however, belong to individuals, with the federation doing the canning on halves. Corn, tomatoes, beans, peas and fruit have been available in large quantity, and the canned products are expected to do much to relieve conditions here this fall and winter.

Lake Fishermen Air Problems

TORONTO, Aug. 18 (AP)—Problems common to fishermen of the Lower Great Lakes will be discussed at a conference here between Mr. Justice T. Mahoney, Superintendent of Inland Fisheries for New York State, Mr. George H. Challies, Ontario Minister of Game and Fisheries, and the latter's Deputy-Minister, Mr. Donald McDonald. No definite date has yet been arranged for the meeting.

Great Works Program Gets Into Motion

(Continued from Page 1)

days, according to the office of Mr. William J. MacDonald, Boston real estate operator and president of the Boston Port Development Company, owners of the land to be used.

Neptune Gardens, Inc., an organization made up of Boston engineers and architects and officials of the port development group, will be loaned $3,500,000 for the project, according to the federal allotments. The corporation will supply $500,000.

Present plans call for 760 residential units totaling 3170 rooms in brick two-story row houses; two-family houses and three-story apartment buildings. They will be attractive, modern structures, built of the finest materials. The completed project will cover about 44 acres, with a large percentage of the land given over to streets, gardens, a library, school, and ample playgrounds for children.

It is expected that the average rental of the houses will be $7.50 monthly for each room. Under terms of the loan and requirements of the new state housing commission, not more than 6 per cent dividend can be returned to the incorporators. If they earn more, the balance in profits must be turned toward reductions of rentals.

Excellent transportation facilities surround the site of the development. It is located near the Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad, the Boston Elevated and the entrance to the vehicular tunnel now under construction. The Revere Beach Boulevard runs near the property and the airport is within 2000 feet of the area.

The project is indorsed by Mayor James M. Curley, the Boston Real Estate Exchange and the East Boston Board of Trade. The land to be used is filled but during an effort several years ago to develop the section, the city built streets and sewers so that building operations for the project can start immediately.

Mayor Curley in commenting upon the East Boston project said that all governmental agencies should cooperate without delay in helping to bring about the elimination of unemployment and the diminution of the necessity for public welfare relief by the cities and towns of the country. He expressed great satisfaction upon learning of approval of the plan and said that the announcement from Washington of a general program of public works, supplemented by similar programs by states, cities and towns, should end any fear as to the soundness of the recovery program.

East Boston people welcome the news of the proposed model home sites. Too long, they say, have they lived in old wooden buildings and crowded conditions which has forced children to use traffic-filled streets for playgrounds.

Silk Disputes Settled

NEW YORK, AUG. 18 (AP)—A joint committee of weavers and converters is functioning and has settled several disputes in the silk, rayon and synthetic fibre industry arising over deliveries on contracts placed before the temporary NRA code was made effective. The Silk Association of America, Inc., announced.

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Rule of Justice, Law and Order In Cuba Is Proposed

De Cespedes Expresses Gratitude to United States for Its Attitude

HAVANA, Aug. 18 (AP)—Expressing gratitude to the United States for "the way the sovereignty of Cuba has been respected," provisional President de Cespedes promised today that his Administration would "rule Cuba by justice, law and order."

The new head of the state made these assertions in an interview with the foreign press and indicated, by his calm confidence, that his Government was making progress in attacking the political and economic problems of the nation. "The destinies of Cuba are in the balance," the President said.

He emphasized the importance of the nation's economic and financial problems, most of which center about the sugar question.

"The price of sugar is the barometer of Cuban progress," he declared. "Without a fair profit Cuba cannot produce sugar, and the resources of the Government will diminish.

"The people depend on this industry. The crops are there. We need only reasonable treatment for our sugar, and we desire to arrive at a modification of the reciprocity treaty.

"Although I should not use the word, we have the right to be rich because of the fertility of our soil and our proximity to the United States. Our relationship should be one of mutual profit. We desire you to buy our sugar and we want you to be our best sources of supply for many things. We want to be your largest customer if possible.

"I am working with these wonderful young men in the Cabinet who are in complete sympathy with the Government. The whole Administration is vibrating with new life, new blood and new ideals. I am confident the entire country has responded magnificently in all sectors, political, economic and social.

Settlement of a serious harbor strike and thereby ending one major labor problem confronting the new Cuban Government, was expected today by Senor Joaquin Martinez Saenz, Secretary of the Treasury.

Shippers and strikers announced that the dock laborers and launch operators would end their strike today, but the longshoremen and stevedores decided to hold out for recognition of their union.

Most of the workers seem anxious to return to their duties but they claim their leaders prevented. Their major demands have been met—that the weight of sugar bags they carry be reduced, that ferries be abolished, and that all ships anchor in midstream instead of docking. The daily wage will be $4 with double pay for overtime. Three questions remain: a 44-hour week, rotation of labor, and recognition of their unions.

Philadelphia Named As Home of Machados

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18 (AP) — Separated by hundreds of miles of land and sea, the members of Cuba's exiled "first family" are planning to take up permanent residence here.

Mr. Daniel Crawford Jr., manager of the hotel in which the Machado family is staying after fleeing the island republic, said the deposed President, Gerardo Machado, had told his family by telephone to remain in this city until he joins them to complete plans for settling here permanently.

Earlier Mr. Crawford announced that Señor José Emilio Obregon, banker and son-in-law of the exiled Chief Executive, had commissioned him to look for a home or estate in Philadelphia or its suburbs for the family.

Late yesterday afternoon Señora Obregon and her sister, Señora Rafael J. Sanchez, went on a shopping expedition. They were accompanied by a maid and two detectives. They toured the central shopping district.

Beside the deposed President's wife, Señora Elvira Machado, and his daughters, Señora Obregon and Señora Sanchez, another daughter also is in the party in the hotel. She is Señora Baldomen Grau. Also in the group are the husbands of the three daughters, and five grandchildren of the deposed President.

Envoy Is Approved

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The State Department yesterday signified its approval of Dr. Manuel Marquez Sterling as the new Ambassador to this country from Cuba.

French Capture Rebels In Atlas Mountains

PARIS, Aug. 18 (AP)—Government dispatches reported that 250 French soldiers, most of them native troops, were killed the past week in clashes aimed at cleaning up the last rebel strongholds in the Atlas Mountains.

Thousands of insurgents have surrendered to the 25,000 troops engaged in the warfare.

Cuban Exiles Seek Sanctuary in United States

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Members of Family of Former President Machado

Left to Right, Standing—Señora Ramona Grau, One of the Former President's Daughters; Señor José Obregon, Son-in-Law of the Former President, and Señora José Obregon, Another of the President's Daughters. Seated Are Señora Gerardo Machado and the Machado Grandchildren.

Living Standards Complicate Trade Of East and West

Institute Debate Reveals Fierce Business Fight in the Orient

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Alta., Aug. 18—Standards of living and their effect on trade competition through the world and particularly in the Pacific sphere were discussed by the Institute of Pacific Relations yesterday.

Representatives of the western countries said that the low standards of living in China and Japan made it possible for those countries to unfairly undersell the products of other lands. To this challenge Oriental delegates protested that standards of living could not be appraised solely by economic considerations. One Chinese delegate said that if increased use of chewing gum or "extravagant" bathroom fixtures, gangster movie and tabloid newspapers were to be accepted as symbols of a higher living standard, the Oriental countries could not accept such as an improvement upon their own condition.

British members consider that this was an extreme view of the situation and reminded the conference that while certain so-called improvements in the manner of living might be regarded by some as luxuries, in another sense they were symbols to millions of working people as a reasonable standard of health and protection, of security for old age and a margin for education and leisure.

Low Prices in Japan

Discussion developed the recognition that Japan was the country whose relatively low standard of living had caused most of the uneasiness among Western nations. Japan had invaded the markets of the world with cheap goods chiefly because it was able to produce at low cost through low wages for labor, made possible, according to the Japanese delegates, by the low economic condition of the country's basic industry, agriculture.

Give Japan a chance to expand her population problem and the fearsome specter of competition from low-priced Japanese goods throughout the world will vanish. That was the argument put before the Institute of Pacific Relations today by Japanese delegates, supported by a paper presented by Kamekichi Takahashi, director of the Takahashi Economic Research Institute. Mr. Takahashi and the other Japanese representatives maintained that the depreciated yen was only a temporary cause for aggravated Japanese competition at the present time and would soon right itself.

Observers from the League of Nations pointed out that a low standard of living in some countries, such as Africa, did not affect the world. It was only when the products of a low-standard area competed with those of higher standard countries that complaints arose.

Japanese delegates emphasized the serious shortage of basic mineral in their country and the unfavorable situation, so far as their country was concerned, in the fact that the United States and Britain controlled three-quarters of the world's mineral resources.

The loss of Far Eastern markets to the textile industries of Great Britain and the present chances of regaining those markets are described in a paper presented to the institute by the Royal Institute of International Affairs through the British delegation headed by Sir Herbert Samuel.

British Loom Subsidy?

The report indicates that even should labor conditions between East and West be equalized through an international labor convention, it would be necessary for the industry in Lancashire to rationalise from within and be aided from without by the British Government before it can compete with Japan.

Although the general belief may be that Japanese industries are capable of defeating all attempts of foreign competition in their domestic market the true situation is exactly the opposite, according to Prof. Teijiro Uyeda who spoke to the institute on the subject of Japanese tariffs.

Professor Uyeda reported that Japanese manufacturers and farmers were actually clamoring for higher protection. There was not one major industry in Japan, he said, that did not seek protection.

"The necessity of protecting the Japanese standard of living against foreign dumping is not new. Japanese workers and farmers have for years been menaced by cheap products from America, Europe and other portions of Asia," Professor Uyeda declared.

Effects of NRA Move

The far-reaching effects of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which may ultimately bring about sweeping readjustments in trans-Pacific trade relations, were considered by the institute.

The NRA legislation was described by some delegates as a masterly maneuver to restore confidence, while others doubted its permanent value. A temporary improvement in the domestic field was regarded by this latter group as the only probable benefit.

"What the United States is doing is not what the President would have chosen to do, but what he was forced to do," said one spokesman. "During the last 10 years the country kept turning its profits into debts. As values rose, properties were sold, and then bonds were issued and again sold, the result being a tremendous debt structure which eventually reached $235,000,000,000, the estimate wealth of the United States.

One United States delegate said that from the international viewpoint, the United States recovery might bring either one of two results. First, that of stimulating trade with other countries; the revival should spread as the depression did. Second, the rapidity in the risen price might bring disadvantages to the United States and indirectly to the rest of the world.

Roosevelt Directs Use of Air Mail

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—A bulletin directing the head of every executive agency in the Government to use the air mail for all but the most urgent government messages, was circulated yesterday by authority of President Roosevelt's executive council.

Complaint of Gov. L. A. Miller, Wyoming Democrat, that he received from the NRA a 644-word telegram on a New Orleans milk code and one of 1488 words on the milk situation in Knoxville, Tenn., precipitated the action.

Governor Miller made his protest to Mr. J. C. O'Mahoney, First Assistant Postmaster-General. Postmaster-General Farley thereupon wrote a letter to Mr. Frank C. Walker, executive council secretary, calling attention to the Post Office Department's air mail facilities, and recommending its use by all branches of the Government.

And, just to be sure there would be no misunderstanding for lack of information, Mr. Farley made up an air mail table for the federal executives showing mail connections with a score of the important cities of the country.

Argentina to Balance Budget

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Aug. 18 (AP) —A determination to balance Argentina's 1934 budget without resorting to new taxes was expressed today by President Augustin P. Justo. An improved fiscal revenue, the President believes, will make this possible, but if not, the Government will make a general readjustment in expenditures.

Couzens Blames Federal Laxity In Banking Collapse

Knew Detroit Conditions, He Says, but Held Out False Hopes

DETROIT, Aug. 18 (AP)—Senator James Couzens (R.), Michigan, resumed his testimony in the Detroit bank investigation today with a declaration that, "while the depression had much to do with the bad condition of the two local national banks, I am still ready to admit that much of it was due to the lack of law enforcement by the federal authorities at Washington."

The statement came as the result of questioning by Mr. Harry S. Toy, prosecutor, who sought to show that the condition of the banks—the First National Bank-Detroit and the Guardian National Bank of Commerce, both closed since the state holiday—was the result of federal supervision.

"Yesterday you criticized the way these banks were conducted prior to the holiday," said Mr. Toy. "Should not the bank examiners have prevented this?

"All an examiner can do is make his report," said the Senator. "Washington must act."

"Why did Washington permit this condition in Detroit if it knew of it?" asked Mr. Toy.

"On the theory that prosperity was just around the corner," said Senator Couzens, "public officials, from the President down, were holding out that hope to the people. It was in a large part the depression that affected the assets of the banks here." He said much of the blame for the banks' condition is on officials here, but a part was given to Administration officials in Washington for not enforcing the law.

All Directors Responsible

He said that "every director" in the First National was responsible in some degree for the final collapse, "in that he let things go as they did." Pressed for the degree of liability, he said: "The directors were getting absurd prices for their stock and selling it to widows and minor employees. The history is available. If it is not conclusive, the public is dumb."

"If the bankers were to blame to the extent you say, Washington must have known of it and approved of it," said Mr. Toy.

"No," said Senator Couzens. "The letters to the Detroit banks show that Washington did not approve. But the acts already had been committed. The Comptroller of the Currency criticized the management and the bad loans, but if the comptroller had taken action to eliminate these matters the bank would have had to close, because its capital was seriously affected. Washington had to answer this question: Whether it was better to wait for prosperity to return or to insist on the letter of the law and close the banks.

"This was not an easy question. At hearings before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee the comptroller himself testified that he had not enforced the law because he was waiting, hoping there would be a recovery."

The senator repeated his statement of yesterday that there had been millions of dollars lent "wholly without justification" and that the primary cause of the collapse was "the orgy of high finance, the orgy of consolidations, the building of fictitious values and the creation of one holding company after another."

Mr. Toy insisted that the Federal Government approved the bank and holding company mergers to the extent of examining the assets of national banks involved, and Couzens agreed.

"Then the Federal Government, at least tacitly, had a hand in this orgy of high finance?" asked Mr. Toy.

"Oh, no," said Senator Couzens. "When the holding companies tried to collect the stocks of these banks, they paid absurdly high and ridiculous prices to accumulate the ownership. The Government was not interested in that and took no part in it. That is the part I want to point out as the orgy of high finance of which I complain."

Closed Because Weak

Senator Couzens pounded away at his contention that the Detroit banks, with deposits of more than $500,000,000 were kept closed after the holiday because of their condition and not because of a superstrict attitude on the part of government officials.

The senator thwarted every effort of Mr. Toy to draw from him an admission that the Government was in effect a partner in the Detroit financial policies because the consolidations which made the two big banks were permitted.

"My main criticism," he said, "is that the conditions I object to were engaged in after the consolidations —the past due loans, the unwarranted loans, the millions and millions loaned on their own stock in violation of the law. All that was done long before the Federal Government knew of it. . . . Then the question arose: Should the Federal Government compel all these loans to be wiped out and the banks close because of the impairment of capital?

"The Federal Government says: 'I think it is better to carry them along in the hope they will work out.' That is better community interest. The discretion may turn out wrong or wise. I want to point out that $35,000,000,000 or $40,000,000,000 in deposits were never affected. Why? Because they had sound banking management and sound banks, run for the depositors and not for speculators."

Couzens Denounces Some Banks' Ethics

By the Associated Press

"A LOT of things happened in national banks for which no criminal prosecution can be brought, but if civilization is to exist and rely only on criminal law and not on morals and ethics, we might as well give up. The ethics of banks here and outside could not be prosecuted, but some of the acts were as vicious and as shameful as could be."

(Senator James Couzens, in testimony before Detroit grand jury on Michigan bank holiday situation.)

Canal to Link Gulf With Atlantic Ocean Urged by Georgians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 18—Urging that now is the most opportune time to build the canal linking the Atlantic Ocean with the Gulf of Mexico, which has been agitated for 100 years or so, a delegation of prominent southern leaders held a conference with President Roosevelt Aug. 14 and laid before him the facts about their application for a $45,365,420 loan for this canal, to form a part of the national public works program.

After the conference with the President the delegation met Mr. Harold L. Ickes, federal emergency administrator of public works, and filed the application for the loan. It was thought best to present this gigantic project direct to Washington instead of through the state public works board.

Construction of the canal, it was stated, would cut off more than 500 miles in ocean transportation around the Florida peninsula between the gulf and Atlantic ports, provide a system of barge canals and waterways to connect 29 states, and would give employment to more than 10,000 men during winter and summer months.

The route the Georgia commission is recommending has been pronounced feasible from an engineering standpoint by army engineers who have made a survey of such a canal. It is mapped out from St. Mary's Ga., following the St. Mary's River, and finishing up in the Gulf of St. George's sound, near Apalachicola, Fla.

Irish Senate Amends Salary Cutting Bill

DUBLIN, Aug. 18 (Canadian Press)—The Irish Free State Senate Aug. 16 caused a minor sensation by refusing to pass unamended the Government's economies bill cutting salaries of all public servants, including the Civic Guard. The Senate by a vote of 18 to 16 insisted the bill be amended to exempt all police officers from the cut.

Opposition to the bill was led by Senator Michael Staines, who referred to last Sunday's government ban on a parade by Gen. Eoin O'Duffy's Blue-Shirt National Guard to the Cenotaph as an attempt of the Administration to terrorize law-abiding citizens. At the same time, he declared, men armed with stones were allowed to congregate at cross-roads outside Dublin and lie in wait for bus loads of Blue-Shirts coming to the city for the parade.

Sean McEntee, Minister of Finance, told the Dail Eireann later that if the Senate persisted in its amendment the Government would be forced to put a surtax on all incomes of more than £2000 ($8800 at current exchange).

Sherwood Is Upheld In Walker Evasion

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Mr. Russell T. Sherwood, confidant of former Mayor James J. Walker, yesterday was upheld by Mr. Robert P. Patterson, federal judge, in his refusal to answer before a federal grand jury questions which Mr. George Z. Medalie, United States Attorney, said "were put to him in an inquiry concerning an alleged willful evasion of the payment of income taxes by one James J. Walker."

Questions which Mr. Sherwood was charged with refusing to answer, read in the court room, related to possible conversations and other communications on the part of Sherwood with Walker, any persons representing him, and others during Sherwood's 21 months' absence from the city and its environs.

To each of them, it was charged, Mr. Sherwood declined to make answer on the ground that to do so might tend to degrade or incriminate him.

British Minister Hastens to Iraq On Border Issue

Revision of Arab Nation's Status by League Possible Owing to Outrages

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 18—Instructions to Sir Francis Humphrys, British Ambassador to Iraq, to return from London by air for immediate discussions with King Feisal, are indicative of Britain's plans for definite steps to halt the Assyrian-Iraqi outrages.

Reports received in official circles here indicate that 700 Christian Assyrians were slain as a sequel to incidents in the Kurdistan frontier zones, when a band of rebellious Assyrians, who had fled into Syria, recrossed the Tigris and attacked an Iraqi frontier detachment.

It is apparent in the reports that the disciplinary action of the Iraqi troops far exceeded its punitive scope, although without direct authorization from the Iraqi Government. It is understood that many were slain who had no connection with the rebellious groups, although armed Assyrian activities have often caused considerable difficulty in recent years.

The decision to ask Sir Francis Humphrys to use his good offices to prevent further outbreaks and to stimulate steps to find suitable homes for the Assyrians, who are virtually "mountaineers without a country," in Iraq, was made after Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Premier, had conferred with Sir Francis during the former's brief visit to London from Lossiemouth yesterday.

Meanwhile, King Feisal is understood to have postponed his proposed trip to Switzerland. He will remain in Baghdad, when an inquiry into the massacre has been promised.

Although Iraq was admitted to the League of Nations last October and British responsibilities then ceased, the former mandatory power still retains what might be described as a moral interest in the settlement of the Iraq minority problems. At the time that Iraq became independent, expectation was expressed that the new state would be capable of safeguarding the rights of religious and racial minorities.

It is considered entirely possible that the present diplomatic inquiries may be the prelude to a decision whether the situation should be subjected to review by the League of Nations. Especially, it may stimulate a solution of the problem of finding a home for Assyrians who fought with the Allies in the war and are thus unwilling to live under their former enemies in the southeast corner of Turkey. These Assyrians moved into Iraq, but the Feisal Government has not yet fixed a suitable settlement area for them.

Roosevelt Studies Monetary Program In Secret Meetings

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—An important White House announcement on the future monetary policy of the Administration is considered imminent here in view of a series of conferences between the President and monetary experts during the past few days.

The fact that some of the interviews were omitted from the regular daily list of presidential callers, and that an atmosphere of secrecy has surrounded the others, tends to confirm the belief that the President is on the verge of completing his monetary policy, and that the country will soon know just how far the Administration is prepared to go, both on inflation and the managed dollar.

That the tendency will be toward further inflation is considered likely by those in touch with monetary matters. A definite drive is under way to force the Administration in that direction, as a result of sagging price tendencies shown recently in wheat, cotton and other major agricultural commodities.

Upham Commands Fleet

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18 (AP)—Admiral Frank B. Upham became commander of the United States Asiatic fleet today in succession to Admiral Montgomery Taylor, who retired.

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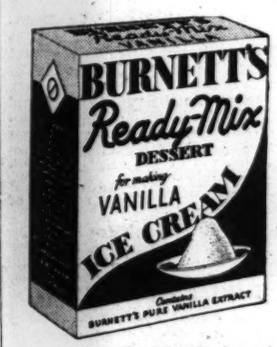

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Insurance Case At Taunton to Get Capital Hearing

Discharge of Foundrymen After Physical Test Now Trial Horse

Forty-two employees of a Taunton foundry, allegedly discharged through the influence of an insurance company, may find their case used to bare down on the whole system of workmen's compensation in this State.

At least this is the intention of Mr. Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, who asserted before a legislative hearing today that he would take some of these men to Washington in October, if possible, to undermine the existing system of private insurance.

The discharge of these workers following a physical examination by the insurance company covering the employer's liability has resulted in the appointment of a special commission, which may, according to labor leaders, see the wisdom in a public compensation system.

Bitterness was rife at the hearing when these men, who had seen their policies wrested from them at the very moment they should have had protection, asked for justice.

"But the fight isn't over yet," Mr. Watt continued. "These 42 Taunton men have been fired; they are being supported by the taxpayers of Taunton after the insurance companies have been redeeming premiums for years. But I am going to see that the companies step backwards before this is over."

Atty.-Gen. Joseph E. Warner, a member of the commission, took decisive exception to the scheme of insurance companies requiring physical examinations in special industries.

"I see no reason why an examination should be given a man for one type of work and not for another," he declared. "A man should be allowed to choose the kind of work he wants and not be limited in the choice by a physical examination."

There was drama in this assertion for it was made to a man who had gone to school with the Attorney-General and who had found fortune less kindly. This man had pledged himself as unalterably opposed to physical examination and his viewpoint enlisted sympathy from his distinguished schoolmate

Insurance companies have practically established a deadline for industrial workers of 45, Mr. Watt indicated, and he added that there was an ulterior motive in this.

These Taunton workers are fast becoming a tradition, a banner triumphantly waved by opponents of the insurance system. Their case has reached the ears of Washington and Miss Frances Perkins has pledged herself to contact the employer of these men and examine their plea.

Fechner to Ask C. C. C. Extension For Six Months

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 — Mr. Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work, was ready to recommend to President Roosevelt today that the Civilian Conservation Corps be continued another six months.

There appeared to be little doubt that the President would accept Mr. Fechner's recommendation which calls for an additional $65,000,000, expenditure. An immediate decision is necessary so the conservation officials may plan a winter program, if there is to be one. The bulk of enlistments for the first six months terminate about Oct. 1.

Reënlistments for the second six months would be entirely voluntary. Mr. Fechner estimates that from 65 to 70 per cent of the corps would join up again. Only the camps where snow would interfere with the work would have to be abandoned. Warmer clothing for the men and better heated shelter would have to be provided.

There are two reasons why officials believe the camps should be continued at this time. The first is the necessity of continuing the important conservation projects they have undertaken and the second is the inadvisability of turning the 314,000 members of the corps back into their communities with no jobs for them.

Hoboes Without Code: To Support Blue Eagle

The knights of the road—hoboes—have not signed the code.

As the zero hour approaches, officials at the headquarters of the District Recovery Board express some apprehension that these gentlemen will be tardy in acquiring their blue eagle. It is understood that considerable complications over the labor provision have developed.

There is some expectation that the knights will claim exemption on the ground that they never have operated on a competitive basis, that they have done little to foster overproduction and that their hours have always been humane.

However, there have been rumors that from now on they intend to avoid any box car without a blue eagle.

Street 'Musicians' Checked Up by Youth

It looks as though itinerant street musicians will have to get their music right. The radio, dinning popular songs all day, can check up on them. At least that's what happened to a violin-accordion duo in one of Back Bay's alleys. They were rendering "Cabin in the Cotton," far from its native haunts and sketchily.

Several youths, generally sent to bed right after "Amos 'n' Andy," were listening. "Haw," said one, "you're all wrong, Mister. I heard that one last night on the So-and-So program." "Da-di-da-da-da-da"—he proceeded to give the correct version.

'Old Homestead' Comes Back To Thrill Many Old-Timers

Famous Play of Yesteryear Staged Again at West Swanzey, N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEENE, N. H., Aug. 18—"The Old Homestead," like the prodigal son depicted in its theme, returned home last night.

The little town of West Swanzey, near here, was celebrating the 100th anniversary of Denman Thompson, author of the play and the first Uncle Josh. And Swanzey itself added to the festivities by commemorating the fact that the town was settled exactly 200 years ago.

"The Old Homestead" usually is regarded as a piece whose peculiar mixture of sentimentality and rural philosophy, of laughter and tears is lost on modern ears. But Mr. Henry Horton, on whose shoulders the mantle of the lovable Uncle Josh has fallen, recently played a condensed version for two years on one of the large vaudeville circuits. The house managers are still talking about the records which it established.

The program at Swanzey and Keene yesterday included a baseball game, a parade, and other events, climaxed in the evening by the performance of "The Old Homestead" at the Keene City Hall and a dance at Swanzey Center. The play will be given afternoon and evening performances today. The Farmhands' Double Quartet and the Swanzey Band are added attractions on the program.

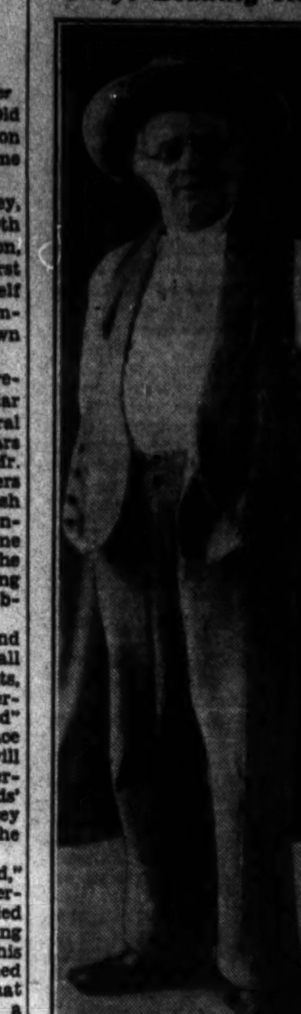
In writing "The Old Homestead," Denman Thompson was not interested in merely exploiting so-called "hick" humor, but rather in drawing a true picture of the people of his native scene. Despite its unashamed sentimentality, the play has that genuine quality which makes it a reminiscent pleasure to watch.

Among those to whom last night's performance brought the memory of days when "The Old Homestead" was a national institution was Mr. Adin A. Hall, listed on the program as "master of properties." This title was once his in the first "Old Homestead" company when Denman Thompson was its leader.

Mr. Hall was only a boy when Mr. Thompson was preparing to open the play at the Academy of Music in New York back in 1888. But he was a boy who could drive oxen. And for this reason Mr. Thompson took him along. To a modern generation it should be explained that in days gone by, Uncle Josh entered the stage on a hay rick drawn by a yoke of oxen. From the position of the company's official ox driver Mr. Hall rose and for 18 years was Mr. Thompson's master of properties.

Mr. Horton, who brought Uncle Josh back to the original scene of the play last night, has performed the rôle about 2000 times. Besides appearing for many years with road companies in this and other plays, for the past several seasons he has been bringing the character to stock companies' audiences throughout the country.

Plays Leading Rôle



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Henry Horton

Uncle Josh in "The Old Homestead"

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Paul Ash's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Larry Larsen, organist.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 NBC, Henry King's Orchestra.
6:30 Reports; sport review.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "The NIRA and You," talk.
7:30 "Orin and Bearit," songs.
7:45 NBC, Pastorale program.
8:00 NBC Players: "Famous Loves."
8:30 Beraldi Ensemble.
8:45 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Phil Harris's Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Phil Baker; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "First Nighters," sketch.
10:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
10:45 News; sports review; reports.
11:15 NBC, Wheat Acreage Reduction Talk.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Radio Forum.
5:15 NBC, Manhattan Beach Band.
5:30 Songs with Guitar.
5:45 NBC, "Musical Wanderings."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news; talk.
6:45 NBC, "Just Relax," comedy sketch.
7:00 NBC, Lum and Abner, skit.
7:30 After Dinner Revue; popular vocal.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs," sketch.
8:00 NBC, Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers Quartet; Bourdon's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Fred Allen; orchestra.
9:30 Rakov's Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Concert orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:15 CBS, John Kelvin, Irish tenor.
5:30 CBS, "All American Boy."
5:45 CBS, Nat Brusiloff's Orchestra.
6:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue, sketch.
6:45 Report; Hill Billy George; music.
7:00 CBS, Morton Downey, tenor.
7:15 Yankee Singers; chorus.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter; news.
8:00 CBS, Vocal trio and orchestra.
8:15 "The Front Page Speaks."
8:30 CBS, Phil Spitalny's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Irvin S. Cobb; orchestra.
9:15 Minstrels program.
9:30 CBS, Grantland Rice; soloists; quartet; Jack Golden's Orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Grace Moore, soprano; Lou Holtz; Lenard Hayton's Orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Four Snow Queens; orchestra.
10:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
11:00 Jack Miles's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS, dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Skippy," child sketch.
5:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Stamp Adventurers' Club.
6:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:30 CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Women's Tennis Results.
7:00 News; baseball scores; reports.
7:15 CBS and local dance music.
8:15 CBS, The Columbians, Freddie Rich.
8:30 The Arcadians' Orchestra.
9:00 Harry E. Rodgers, organ.
9:15 CBS, Vera Van, contralto.
9:30 Twentieth Century Ensemble.
9:45 News; baseball scores; reports.
10:00 Jack Miles's Orchestra.
10:30 Readings with organ.
10:45 CBS, Edwin C. Hill.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Emerald Isle Orchestra.
5:15 Organ recital.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry Edison Williams.
6:15 Studio string ensemble; soloists.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 The New Yorker's Orchestra.
7:00 Billy Dooley's Orchestra.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Three Queens and a Jack.
8:00 Captain Fernando Chiapparelli.
8:15 Dance music and studio programs.
9:30 Evening Reveries.
9:45 Broadcast to Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

1:45 p. m.—"Timely Topics"—talk.
2:00 p. m.—Amateur program.
2:30 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Down East Minstrels.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. John Beaufort.
1:00 p. m.—Local and NBC farm programs.
3:30 p. m.—Springfield College Chorus.
4:00 p. m.—NBC program.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; organ; stocks.
1:30-4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

7:00 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
2:15 p. m.—Braves vs. Pittsburgh game.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ; records; shop news.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, National Women's Tennis.
4:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Tammany Travels To Elmira Seeking Assembly Control

Prial Leaves Tammany as Result of Ticket by 'Big Three'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Tammany Braves and their borough affiliates, having compiled the New York City mayoralty slate, entrained for upstate today to join in launching the Democratic campaign to capture control of the Assembly in the fall election. The meeting will be one of the largest party rallies in recent years, and was summoned by Postmaster-General James A. Farley for tomorrow at Elmira.

For all his arduous patronage and post office tasks in Washington and his duties as Democratic National Chairman, Mr. Farley has not relinquished the Democratic chairmanship of New York State, which he achieved in 1930 under the ægis of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in whose behalf he already was active in the field.

This year the Roosevelt political generalissimo has ambitions to harrow even more deeply in Republican up-state fields than in the 1932 upset, when, for the first time in many years, the Republicans lost hold on the upper house at Albany and kept the Assembly by the narrow margin of three members.

Prial to Resign

Deputy Controller Frank J. Prial, for more than a quarter of a century a Tammany stalwart, but who was left on the outside looking in when city bosses wrote the 1933 Democratic mayoralty slate, threw a metaphorical bombshell into the Wigwam today when he tendered his resignation effective on Sept. 16 and indicated he would oppose the organization's choice for controller, Mr. John N. Harmon of Brooklyn, in the primaries.

This marks the third major break in Tammany ranks over the way the "Big Three"—John F. Curry, John H. McCooey and Edward J. Flynn—wrote the city-wide ticket. The other bolters are Representative Loring M. Black of Brooklyn, who will oppose Mayor John P. O'Brien in the primaries, and John A. Lynch, Democratic borough president of Staten Island, who is taking his rejection for redesignation into court.

In fusion quarters, the action of Mr. Prial, whose defense of city employees against pay cuts has given him a large political following, was interpreted as making for a wide breach in the much vaunted solid front of Tammany. The news produced rejoicing all along the opposition lines, being heralded as making fusion victory more certain. In Tammany quarters, on the other hand, Mr. Prial's announcement of his forthcoming retirement from an active service, that has extended over 27 years, with obvious trouble-making intent, produced a gloomy silence. Mr. Prial, it is known, had expected designation on the Tammany ticket for the controllership following the resignation of Mr. Charles W. Berry.

Farley Holds Whip

The presence of John F. Curry, Tammany Chief, and John H. McCooey, Brooklyn Democrat boss, at the Farley conclave is seen as tacit acceptance by the New York City leaders that Mr. Farley is the guiding force in state affairs after several essays by Mr. Curry to dominate them. The Roosevelt-Farley forces were able to drive the Tammany chieftain to the wall each time, and the signs are that the down-state organization is prepared to recognize the authority of the Farley leadership.

Further, it is known that Mr. Curry wishes to stress throughout the fall campaign that his forces are in complete accord with the Roosevelt Administration. Encouragement has been given this disposition in an agreement on federal patronage whereby the Tammany chief is to name two collectors of internal revenue in Manhattan and Boss McCooey will pick the United States attorney for the Brooklyn district. These nicely calculated titbits were thrown to the New York leaders this week.

Capture of the State Assembly would mean domination of the lower house by the down-state block of representatives.

Fusionists Tighten Lines

Meanwhile, Fusion leaders here continue to consolidate their forces for the forthcoming mayoralty contest. The Republican leaders of the five city boroughs all stand on record back of the reform slate, so that on the surface, at least, the allegiance of the Republican machine forces is assured the anti-Tammany drive.

Samuel S. Koenig, New York County Republican chief, against whom an inter-party war is waging; John A. Knewitz, Bronx County G. O. P. head, who holds a $10,000-a-year Tammany job; Alfred Breer, Richmond County leader, who sought to force John F. Hylan on the Fusion forces for mayoralty nominee, were the outstanding Republican hurdles, in the way of the Fusionists. All now have been leaped without compromising the Fusion program for an all-reform slate, and the signs out are harmony banners.

Events

Presentation of "Cape Ann Follies," Moorland Casino, Gloucester, 8:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Blarney Kiss," 1:50, 3:30, 5:30, 7:50, 9:50 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 8:28 p. m.
Paramount—"Captured," 2:08, 4:43, 7:15, 9:50 p. m.
Fenway—"Captured," 2:32, 4:53, 7:34, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's State—"The Masquerader," 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 7:48, 10:08 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Children's Museum of Boston: Illustrated lecture, "Simba," Part IV, 3; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Final day of Weymouth Fair.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Blarney Kiss," 1:50, 3:52, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 2:26, 8:30 p. m.
Paramount—"Captured," 9:00, 11:45 a. m., 2:08, 4:43, 7:15, 9:50 p. m.
Fenway—"Captured," 2:32, 4:53, 7:34, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's State—"The Masquerader," 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 7:48, 10:08 p. m.

For exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

In Boston's Two Capitols

Blue Eagle's Gyrations

For a sedentary bird stuck on store windows, the Blue Eagle has proved most nimble and voluble.

A recovery official today commented on the variety of things reporters and writers have had the bird doing. He has "warbled and screeched," he has "spread his wings," he has "lit," he has "swooped." He has "clutched thunderbolts in his talons" and so on—but according to a retailer today, "his blue eagle hasn't even gone out for lunch—or yipped yet."

Chore Boy Is Partner

NRA burst upon the nation and a partnership burst on a chore boy. The promotion was not the result of an excess of democracy nor of liberality—it was just one of the ingenious devices employers are resorting to in order to circumvent the code.

By putting his chore boy on a partnership basis, this employer had less than three men working for him and therefore was exempt. But it did not work. The chore boy was demoted but received a higher wage under the NRA than he would have otherwise.

"Too Many Cooks"?

Democrats in Boston have been bothered by too many candidates rocking the mayorality voat. But behold a new kink. The Republicans have a couple of candidates not only rocking the GOP boat, but rocking the family tree as well.

Alonzo Cook, former state auditor and Washington Cook, former member of the Governors' Council, are out for the City Hall office.

Braintree Shows How

Hard on the heels of New Hampshire's "slowdown" signal to public utilities planing to court "Miss Nira" utilities planning to court "Miss Nira" comes new T. N. T. from Massachusetts' Braintree.

In 1932 Braintree's public-owned plant charged $27,000 less for a like amount of electricity than a privately owned firm. Thus commentators point out that private utilities might well absorb the increased labor costs of joining the NRA without boosting rates, because of the differential in profits. The municipal plant is not taxed but the $27,000 would pay several taxes. Significantly, Hudson, Holyoke, and Braintree, all municipal companies, lead the low-rate parade.

Gov. James Roosevelt?

Rumors persist that James Roosevelt, son of the President, is to enter the gubernatorial list in the next election. Everyone is asking about his residence qualification. But it is pointed out that, counting his years at Harvard University, he has been a resident in Massachusetts the seven years requisite to candidacy.

There are many in the State who believe "Jimmy" clamped the brakes on the Al Smith bandwagon and they may welcome the chance to testify to the freshness of their memory at the polls.

"Long Live the Kink"

Political speculators are trying to pick a successor of the late Martin Lomasney as the political leader of the West End district. If logical succession is to be observed it will probably be Martin's brother "Joe." But if an infusion of young blood is the need of the organization, political prophets select Representative John P. Higgins as "just the ticket."

Subways and Sewers

Mayor Curley does not believe in a single "file" march along the road to prosperity. Right after filing an application for a loan for the Huntington Avenue subway which will place 3000 men at work, he filed with the Emergency Finance Board of the Commonwealth today, an application for a loan of $3,000,000 for necessary sewer construction work which will give work to approximately 500 men per month for 36 months.

Record Port Call Made By Transatlantic Liner

Perhaps it is the need of accomplishment born of experience in writing sea yarns that inspired Capt. David Bone. Possibly it is the well-regulated training of the stewards of the transatlantic Cunard-Anchor liner Transylvania. It may be mere coincidence.

Yet Skipper Bone has again done the unusual and thereby hung up another record for the Port of Boston. He swung the big cruise ship into the slip at East Boston yesterday afternoon, discharged 227 passengers, with all their hand baggage and steamer trunks, and got the engines working in reverse on the way out, all in 19½ minutes.

The feat was not saved for the crux of the next work of author Bone for no secret was made of it to news-hungry shipnews scribes. It was the quickest turn around of any transatlantic liner in the history of this port, an accomplishment made by the same vessel on a recent flying visit to this port. Only the latest feat shortened the time.

Sunday Vesper Service On Mount Kearsarge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 18—High up on the forested slopes of Mount Kearsarge next Sunday afternoon, prominent New Hampshire state officials and officers of the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests will participate in a vesper service, unique to New Hampshire, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The site selected is well up the mountainside in the opening where once stood the Old Winslow House. The exercises will be open to the public.

The principal speakers will be Mr. Andrew L. Felker, New Hampshire Commissioner of Agriculture, and Mr. Philip W. Ayers, forester for the Forest Protection Society. Mrs. Harry W. Smith, president of the New Hampshire Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. Fred W. Dudley, chairman of the special committee appointed by the women's clubs to raise subscriptions to purchase for forest reservation purposes the 1600 acres of forest woodland, now in private ownership, but which it is hoped may be added to the acreage now devoted to conservation purposes. Congressman Charles W. Tobey will also be present and assist in the service, and a brass quartet will lead vesper singing.

German 'Transformation' Witnessed by Luther

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador to the United States, said on his arrival from Europe today that the objective of the new German Government is to "bravely establish itself with its own help instead of giving itself up to further despair."

Dr. Luther said he had spent six weeks in his country making close examination of conditions there and had witnessed a "complete transformation." He said Chancellor Hitler was carrying through his program for economic and social regeneration with much the same leadership and courage which President Roosevelt is displaying here.

Austria and Hungary Linked by Electricity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—One of the first practical results of the recent friendly meetings of Hungarian and Austrian ministers is that the railroad line between Vienna and Budapest is to be equipped with electric power. The automobile road, also in the border area, between the two custom boundaries, which hitherto has been a sort of no man's land, is to be rebuilt.

Austria and Hungary supplement one another in a multitude of ways and many observers believe that closer coöperation of every sort would greatly benefit both lands.

Skoda Agent Gets Sentence at Arms Trial in Bucharest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BUCHAREST, Roumania, Aug. 18—The conviction here of Bruno Seletzki, a representative in Roumania of the Skoda works, famous Czech arms concern, to five years' imprisonment for possession of secret Roumanian military documents brings to an end one of the most notorious spy affairs that has occurred in Roumania during this decade.

Some of the highest generals, two war ministers and two prime ministers were accused of being involved, and enormous attention has been given to the matter in Parliament and press. Political circles led the public to believe that army officers, for personal advantages, were selling the most vital state secrets, not only to foreign countries, but to the armament firm which used the information to increase the sales of war materials.

Testimony at the trial and the verdict, voted three to two by the military tribunal, appear to confirm the statements that commercial representatives of an arms firm belonging to a neighboring state allied to Roumania really were engaged in unlawfully obtaining information vital to Roumanian national defense. When the case began in March, Dr. Nicolae Lupu, of the Chamber of Deputies, charged that more than approximately $1,000,000 had been distributed to officials and interested persons in a campaign for obtaining an order for rifles amounting to $9,000,000.

Four-Mile NRA Parade Celebrates Coal Truce

UNIONTOWN, Penna., Aug. 18 (AP)—America's first official NRA parade, celebrating the strike truce in southwestern Pennsylvania's soft coal field, attracted more than 30,000 persons Wednesday night who joined in a tumultuous demonstration.

The four-mile parade contained in addition to miners 289 trucks and floats, 14 fire companies with 12 fire engines, 150 striking shirt factory girls, with shirts for banners, a division of dairymen and farmers, World War veterans, and Girl and Boy Scouts.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Saturday, probably with showers tonight; not much change in temperature; moderate south to west winds.

Massachusetts: Showers tonight and probably Saturday morning; cooler in northwest portion Saturday.

Maine: Showers tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire: Showers tonight and probably Saturday morning; slightly warmer in southeast portion tonight.

Vermont: Showers tonight and possibly Saturday morning; slightly cooler Saturday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Showers tonight and probably Saturday morning; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh possibly strong south and southwest winds, somewhat overcast weather with occasional showers tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	70	78	Miami, Fla.	74	86
Bismarck	50	76	Minneapolis	68	92
Boston	70	78	Montreal	70	82
Buffalo	70	80	Nantucket	72	74
Calgary	54	90	New Orleans	78	88
Charleston	78	82	New York	70	76
Chicago	80	84	Norfolk, Va.	76	88
Cincinnati	68	84	North Platte	58	90
Denver	62	78	Philadelphia	72	80
Dodge City	70	90	Phoenix, Ariz.	82	104
Eastport, Me.	62	72	Pittsburgh	68	82
Hatteras	82	86	Portland, Me.	68	80
Honolulu, T.H.	74	..	Raleigh	74	88
7 p.m. Aug. 17	..	78	St. Paul	64	74
Helena, Mont.	66	90	Salt Lake City	74	86
Huron, S. D.	50	78	San Francisco	54	62
Jacksonville	76	88	Santa Fe, N.M.	54	80
Kansas City	66	90	Seattle	58	72
Key West	78	84	Tampa	76	88
Los Angeles	68	86	Washington	72	84
Memphis	74	86	Williston, N.D.	54	82

A—8 a. m. Aug. 18.
B—Maximum Aug. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 10:21 p. m., Saturday 10:54 a. m.
Height of tides 9.1 feet, 8.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:18 p. m.

Doherty Unopposed For Legion Head In Massachusetts

HOLYOKE, Mass., Aug. 18 (AP)—Vice-Commander Daniel J. Doherty of Woburn was unopposed as nominee for state department commander of the American Legion in today's session of the state convention. His name was presented by Rep. Albert L. Bourgeois of Lowell. Mr. Doherty has been acting commander in the absence of Commander James Rose.

Declaring that the veterans' question had been used as a smoke screen to cover up activities of banking interests, Mr. Harold P. Redden, adjutant, assailed the Economy League for its attacks on the Legion at yesterday's meeting. He also urged the convention to call on the National Legion for a thorough study of the tax situation, with the view of eliminating any tax evasion by individuals or corporations.

Mr. Redden upheld the suspensions of charters of two Massachusetts posts, saying the action was taken for the best interests of the organization.

The report of the child welfare committee was presented by the Rev. George P. O'Connor of Dedham, chaplain of the Roxbury post. He said a complete survey of all World War orphans, minor wards and children of veterans receiving compensation had been made during the year. There are now, he said, 296 posts with child welfare committees and 188 posts have spent a total of $43,439 for this work, giving assistance to 28,000 children in the past year.

Pay Rise for Pickers Asked in California

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18 (AP)—Regional wage increases in advance of a possible state-wide pay proposal were held out by officials today as a solution of labor troubles in California fruit and vegetable districts.

In the Santa Clara Valley, where a strike of pear pickers was declared endangering rapidly ripening crops, an increase of five cents an hour in wages was considered.

Mr. Louis O'Neal, attorney for 37 packers and pear growers, said the suggested increase, which would bring the pay to 25 cents an hour, depended upon the result of negotiations being conducted by Mr. Timothy Reardon, State Director of Industrial Relations. The number of strikers was variously estimated by officials at from 500 to 1200.

Boston Directory Uses 80 More Pages To Give Wives Their Place in the Book

Women have made another forward stride.

To the casual observer, its significance may be entirely lost. But inveterate directory students cannot overlook the gains which the feminists have made this year.

The clue to the problem is found in terse lines, such as the following: "Jeeves, Herbert N. (Eliz S) auto rpr h 25 Brahms Ros." And the clue lies in the "(Eliz S)"—for parenthetically speaking, wives have made their way into the pages of the Boston Directory.

Their single sisters have long been accorded this recognition of entity and it is high time that directory compilers in general realize that the wife's place is in the directory as well as the home.

The new step is not a matter to be regarded lightly. It has increased the alphabetical section by more than 80 pages and cost the publishers several thousand dollars. It was taken only after the Chamber of Commerce, the Boston Trade Bureau and other representative mercantile and industrial interests had wagged their sage heads and given approval.

But as Mr. G. D. Marcy, president of Sampson & Murdock Co. (home of the Boston directory) said "If it improves the directory we can't afford not to do it."

"The number of changes has of course been greatly increased by the depression," says Mr. Marcy. "Less than one-third of the names in last year's book remain unchanged."

San Francisco Opera Five-Sixths Sold Out

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18 (AP)—San Francisco's eleventh annual Grand Opera season, two and a half months away, has not yet had a public seat sale, but it is five-sixths sold out.

The gross on 10 nights of opera between Nov. 3 and Dec. 1 is estimated at $120,000. Orders already received without public solicitation exceed $100,000. All lower-priced seats—prices start at $13—have been sold for the season.

Twenty stars, headed by Mr. Lawrence Tibbett, are being imported for the season. Mr. Tibbett, a Californian himself, will do "The Emperor Jones" in which he triumphed last season at the Metropolitan, and also will sing in "Traviata" and "I Pagliacci."

Christian Science Services on Radio

For Sunday, Aug. 20

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, 10:45 a. m., E. D. T., WNAC, 1230kc-244m.

BEAUMONT, Texas—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KFDM, 560kc-535m.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. S. T., WJAY, 610kc-492m.

CHICAGO—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. D. T., WCFL, 970kc-309m. W9XAA, 49.34m.

ERIE, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WLBW, 1260kc-238m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8, P. S. T., KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., C. S. T., KSTP, 1460kc-205m.

NEW YORK—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., WMCA, 570kc-526m.

PITTSBURGH, Penna.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., E. D. T., KDKA, 980kc-306m, and W8XK, 48.86m.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., C. S. T., KMOX, 1090kc-275m.

Motion Pictures

Audience Reactions

Interesting to observe as a significant comment on the relative worth of three pictures on the new bill at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters yesterday, was the reception accorded them by the audience at the Fenway.

"Her Re-Sale Value," a cheap and tawdry affair, was greeted with peals of laughter—in its more serious moments. Gestures of despair, nobility, villainy and kindred movie-stock emotions provided only amusement. Two surgical operations went off to an accompaniment of titters. All because sham and humbug were in full command, and the story concerning the incredible innocence of a small town doctor's wife who divorces a Grade A husband in the belief that a rank philanderer wants to marry her, was badly acted by June Clyde, Noel Francis, George Lewis, Ralph Harolde and a few others.

The "Betty Boop" cartoon, a supposed comic which strains after Walt Disney effects with ill success, fell absolutely flat.

On the other hand, "Captured," a screen drama of life in a German prison camp, was awarded the perfect tribute of silence, partly because the director, Roy del Ruth, achieves considerable atmosphere, especially in the earlier scenes, but mostly because the screen presence of Mr. Leslie Howard is sure to win admiration and respect. His luminous face lends itself to a sincere and subtle depiction of emotion. His unaffected English speech and personal dignity clothe any rôle he undertakes with charm. We believe that even on the screen he is an "interior" actor. He makes us feel the inner struggle of hate and vengeance warring against his nobler impulses. Only second to Mr. Howard is Mr. Paul Lukas, another estimable actor. Mr. Douglas Fairbanks Jr. will, we think, with maturity overcome some of his youthful faults and do really fine work. Miss Margaret Lindsay makes what she can of a small part, existing as she does, mostly off screen. The inconsistencies of the plot and great improbability of the final sequences can be overlooked in face of the play's general excellence.

M. L.

Georgia Plantations Plowing Under Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Plowing up of cotton in keeping with pledges signed with the Federal Government has begun in Georgia, Mr. J. Phil Campbell, director of the Georgia extension service, has announced.

One hundred farmers in Floyd County in north Georgia who had received their signed acceptances by July 25, have taken out a certain portion of their cotton crop from production. At the county agent's office in Monroe, Mr. Campbell said he found a line of 100 or more farmers waiting to receive their permits to start plowing up their cotton.

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Kre-Mel Desserts ... 3 pkgs. 10c
P. & G. Naptha Soap ... 6 bars 23c
Lux Toilet Soap ... 4 cakes 23c
Chicken Sandwich Spread ... 2 jars 23c
Native Potatoes ... 15 lbs. 49c
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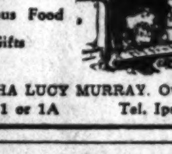
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Kelly Tax 'Fine' Arouses Chicago; Report Promised

Disclosures Held Price Mayor Pays for School Administration Policy

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—Disclosure that Mayor Edward J. Kelly had been forced by the Government to pay $100,000 additional tax on unreported income has made a political sensation in Chicago.

The Mayor last night began work on a report of his business investments, which he declared would explain his income as legitimate. He promised a full written statement.

The income tax exposure appears to be the price the Mayor has paid for forcing through a program on the public schools which teachers and educators denounced as disastrous.

Coming to the City Hall new and with a new Democratic majority on the school board, he stood for a policy of cuts in school expenditures which were not so large in total but were so distributed as to contradict the best educational advice the city has had.

The schools boiled over in protest, even the superintendent decrying his board's action. The board's case was also hurt by its taking action in secret. It stood pat, however, and the Mayor likewise.

The strongest possible newspaper aid was given the teachers by the Chicago Herald and Examiner, the Hearst morning newspaper, which has strenuously worked for pay for the payless teachers. When unable to budge the school authorities, it picked up a rumor long current that a Chicago official had made a compulsory tax settlement with the Government.

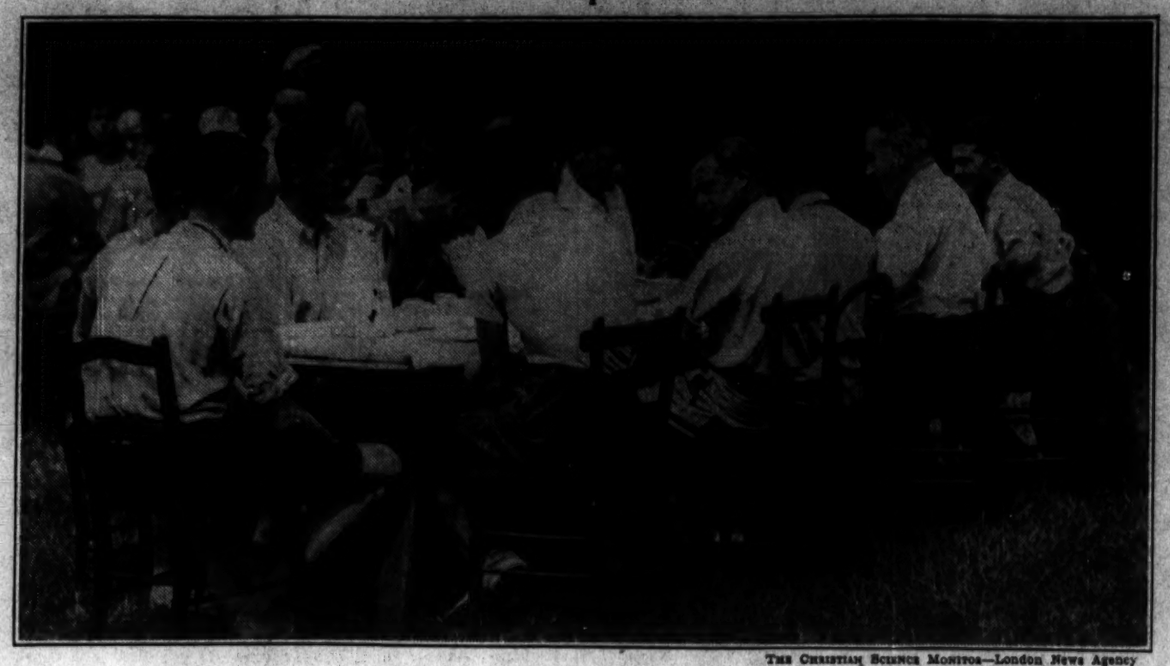
The newspaper finally secured sufficient information to make a direct charge that the tax had been paid by Mayor Kelly, and succeeded in "smoking" the Mayor out to an admission. Up to this week he had declined to say anything.

Analyzing his statement of yesterday, explaining that the income he had to pay an extra tax on was in large part funds he had advanced to the senatorial campaign of the late George E. Brennan, the Herald and Examiner today asserted there was a large discrepancy.

It claimed that Mayor Kelly's income amounted to $450,000 and that the total spent in this campaign was less than $200,000. The newspaper also quoted tax experts as holding that money lent and repaid was not subject to the federal income tax.

With its characteristic energy the Hearst organization has now carried its campaign to the national and state capitals. It is urging the Mayor to resign or be replaced by the city council which originally elected him to fill a vacancy.

Prince Just Drops In for a Bite



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—London News Agency

The Prince of Wales Pays a Visit

Here He Is Taking Pot Luck With the Members of an Unemployment Camp on the Banks of the Thames Near Sutton Courtney and Seems to Be Pleased With What Is Set Before Him.

LONDON—Surprise visits to humble homes, factories, workshops and holiday camps are the Prince of Wales' favorite way of getting an insight into the lives of his fellow countrymen. He finds out what is really going on when his investigations are shorn of the fetters of formal inspections.

Recently he paid an unexpected visit to the unemployed at the Christ Church Mission Crypt Club at Sutton Courtenay, Berkshire. He sat down to a lunch of cold meat, lettuce and tomatoes in the open air. Afterwards he went to the river to watch men practising for a rowing regatta. One of the campers demonstrated how to catch eels with a peg string and worm and the Prince asked him several questions.

Pay Equity Urged By Woman's Party

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—On the eve of the thirteenth anniversary of woman suffrage, a high official of the National Woman's Party contended in a statement last night that her sex should be placed on an equality with men on wage scales.

"In these 13 years, little by little, women have been securing a greater measure of economic equality," said Miss Anita Pollitzer, vice-chairman of the organization. "But in the last few weeks these gains have been seriously threatened by the adoption of at least a dozen temporary codes which establish lower minimum wages for women than for men."

Quoting Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, industrial administrator, as saying that "where women do men's work they should get equal pay," Miss Pollitzer expressed a wish to interpret it:

"The kind of work performed, and not the sex of the worker will be the sole factor in determining wages."

Japan Abandons Faith in Occident, Araki Declares

Sluggish Peace Pacts Forced Nation to Act in Own Interest

By **Lieut.-Gen. Sadao Araki**
(Minister of War of Japan)

By the Associated Press

The Japanese Empire has no apologies to offer the world for what critics abroad have considered the drastic and abrupt action her armies have taken in Manchuria and more recently in North China. Such criticism clearly indicates either ignorance of or unwillingness to understand the history of the past generation, especially with reference to Japan's relations with China and with the rest of the world.

It is perhaps just as well that Japan's action has impressed the Occident as strong, direct and perhaps more drastic than circumstances warranted, for in this way it may lead to study and understanding of the events which have led to Japan's present situation, in which she appears to some as isolated from and defiant of the main currents of world opinion.

Japan, not of her own free will, was drawn into the international scheme in the middle of the last century, and a generation ago began her education in international dealings in the hard school conducted by the great European empires. The influence of Napoleon was still dominant; diplomacy was secret, realistic, cynical, selfish. The lessons of this school we learned to our cost as we strove to make a place for ourselves in the society of nations.

'Lip-Service' Peace

Alike in the period of realistic, secret diplomacy, and in the era of so-called open diplomacy which succeeded it after the Great War, with its lip-service to peace and its accumulation of pacts and peace machinery, we learned from bitter experience that reliance on our own strength, foresight, tenacity and courage was the only safe method for the defense of our independence, our vital interests and our rights.

For a generation Japan tried to follow a policy of coöperation with the western world in its search for peace and stability, subscribed to its pacts, joined its organizations. All this helped us in none of our real problems. International accords, international combinations have helped Japan in none of her times of need, but often they have been invoked against her.

Japan was provoked into war with China in 1894 and while an astounded world looked on we defeated that decadent empire. China then ceded us the Liaotung peninsula. In 1896 three great European empires—Russia, Germany and France—compelled us by threats to relinquish this prize. Within the next three years Russia had occupied that same peninsula by virtue of treaties with China which gave the Tsar also the right to build railways across Manchuria and which bound Russia and China in alliance against Japan; Germany had occupied Tsingtao; Great Britain, Weihaiwei and France, Kwangchowwan.

For years we have sought only peace and friendship with America. Nearly two decades of controversy, beginning with the anti-Japanese land and school agitations in California, reached its climax in 1924 when the American Government brusquely abrogated its gentleman's agreement with us and adopted an absolute exclusion of our people as immigrants, branding them as racially inferior.

Refused 'Equality'

We fought loyally on the side of the Allies in the great war. At the peace conference the great powers of Europe and America refused recognition of our racial equality.

For two decades we fulfilled loyally all the responsibilities of our alliance with Great Britain. In 1922 the British Empire, desiring the favor of the United States, then grown to unprecedented wealth and power, summarily abrogated the alliance. Today our people are practically barred from migrating to the vast semifilled spaces of the British Dominions, Canada and Australia. More recently there has been a determined effort to bar even our goods from the British Empire.

The troubles between Japan and China in Manchuria were the culmination of 20 years, marked by China's unceasing efforts to interfere with and nullify Japan's legitimately-acquired rights and interests. We Japanese brooked all kinds of obstruction, insults, even violence with the utmost patience. In later years, however, China's tactics became more and more oppressive and obstructive, until they could be tolerated no longer.

What reason had we to hope in this crisis that redress could be obtained from the nations which had never helped us in our emergencies of the past? Still fresh in our memories were the incidents of Nikolaievsk (a port at the mouth of the Amur River in eastern Siberia, where in March, 1920, more than 600 Japanese soldiers and civilians, including women and children, were massacred by Russian "partisans" or "Reds"), and of Nanking (where on March 24, 1927, Chinese Communist troops attacked the foreign residents, including Japanese, killing and wounding many). Who came to our aid to revenge these injuries and insults? We learned from these and other lessons that we must defend ourselves.

Peace Machinery Slow

In Manchuria in 1931, when events were moving unmistakably toward another crisis of this tragic nature, we were compelled to act in self defense. What use at such a time to appeal to the slow-moving, clumsy and ill-informed peace machinery of the western world? We have no doubts of the full justification of the vigorous action we took in that emergency.

In the long run the world will be convinced of the wisdom and fundamental disinterestedness of our course. The Occident, I believe, will one day believe that our actions far more surely were calculated to promote peace and the welfare of all the peoples of the Orient than all the maneuverings of the so-called peacemakers of Geneva and other Occidental capitals.

If our action, stern and decisive as it had to be, shocked idealists and pacifists, that could not be helped. In the long run the effect may be salutary. The vision of the Japanese Army, firm in its own integrity, convinced of the righteousness of its cause and dealing with facts as it finds them, not with vague and sentimental theories, may bring the world to a realization of the true path to peace.

School Term Hinges On Cotton Picking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHELBY, N. C.—Around 10,000 Cleveland County school children are back at their books. Cleveland schools open more than a month before most rural schools in order that children may take a recess of a month or so in the fall to aid in the cotton picking.

A total of 38 school units in 14 districts have started while two units in another district opened last week. Estimated attendance is placed at 6500 whites and 3400 Negroes.

Austria Curtails Speech Freedom; Heimwehr Rules

Small Group Opposes Democratic Methods—Seeks Royalty's Return

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—In striving to present a United Austrian front against Hitlerism, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, chief of Austria's dictatorial Government, has been enabled to resort to methods opposed to the ideals of freedom and restoring features of former imperialism.

In reviving the patriotism of an Austria that has not existed for nearly a century, some of the "Little Chancellor's" ways are more absolutistic than those used by Maria Theresa, the famous Austrian Empress who was a contemporary of Lord North and George Washington. The Austrian Chancellor has assumed the rôle of heroic William Tell, defending his land from the menace of a foreign despot. The old royal colors, black and yellow, may now be displayed. Army uniforms of the past have been restored. Press censorship is stricter than it was during most of Emperor Franz Joseph's reign. Opposition political meetings are forbidden. Practically no newspapers supporting Herr Adolf Hitler can be sold in public and the Socialist press is subjected to drastic control.

Roman Catholicism is constantly extolled. Every effort is being made to strengthen the religious feelings and attitudes which for centuries made Austria the "world's greatest Roman Catholic State. Societies of free-thinkers have been abolished, religious instruction reintroduced into the schools. Austria's military prowess is being exalted at patriotic meetings.

Most significant of all, the power of the state has been placed in the hands of the Heimwehr, a little group of determined men who have long opposed democratic methods and are striving to raise a small privileged class to domination once more. Dr. Dollfuss called in these absolutists to help him fight the Marxists and Hitlerites, and they are exercising almost unrestricted authority.

This state of affairs is regarded as pleasing to France, Italy, and the Little Entente, which daily applaud the acts of the "Little Chancellor." For a decade and a half these powers are held to have worked to prevent Austria from forming a union with Germany. At times it looked as though they were doomed to failure because the majority of Austrians wanted to establish close relations with pro-Hitler Germany.

But now, the Dollfuss Cabinet is "anti-Anschluss." The maintenance of Austrian independence is its main aim, emphasized in every official declaration. Opposing Berlin has become an obsession in certain circles here. Austria is said to be more hostile to Prussia than it has been for 55 years. This has led to reports of restoration of the Hapsburgs, reestablishment of an Austro-Hungarian union, and formation of a new Roman Catholic Danubian power.

Georgia Asks Federal Aid on Cotton Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 18—A concerted movement joined in by Georgia's representatives, senators and Gov. Eugene Talmadge to ask federal aid in stabilizing and raising the price of cotton was pledged at a meeting held in Atlanta Aug. 15.

The governmental delegation will also make a determined effort to obtain immediately Georgia's $10,000,000 share of the federal emergency road fund, which heretofore has been withheld by the federal authorities. Senator Walter F. George, of Georgia, was named chairman of the delegation which left for Washington to seek an appointment with the President, and the coöperation of congressional members for a united plea from the south for stabilization of prices on cotton and other farm products.

Caterpillar Tractor Net

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 18—Caterpillar Tractor Company reports July net of $15,401 after charges, compared with a net loss of $150,875 in July, 1932. Net sales were $1,402,554, compared with $631,453. Net loss for the seven months ended July 31 was $468,394 after charges, compared with a net loss of $579,220 a year before. Sales totaled $5,633,318, compared with $8,696,797.

New Gold Areas In Kenya Opened To Prospectors

Discovery Acclaimed as Means to Aid Colony's Economic Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NAIROBI, Kenya Colony—Two more areas of native occupation in Kenya Colony recently have been opened to gold prospectors, and applications will be accepted until Sept. 15 for 57 portions of land.

Exclusive prospecting licenses are to be issued for approved development plans, renewable annually up to a maximum period of three years, in districts covering approximately 3000 square miles, reported to be among the most promising of all the land surveyed in Sir Albert Kitson's 1932 report of the Kavironda fields. Licenses are for prospecting only, and do not authorize mining operations.

These developments are acclaimed by those who see in the discovery of gold a valuable contribution to this colony's serious economic problems, but to others arouse grave misgivings in those who believe it to be a breach of trust calculated to impair confidence in British integrity. Native gratification at the unexpected scale of monetary compensation does not of itself reassure those who fear benefits may prove of a transient nature.

Kenya Gold Output

The gold output from Kenya for the first five months of 1933 was as follows:

	Kakamega Alluvial	Kakamega Reef	Elsewhere Alluvial	Elsewhere Reef	Total
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
January	332	33	—	320	685
February	417	82	5	539	1043
March	409	136	—	349	894
April	268	232	—	453	953
May	260	234	—	455	949
					4524

Although gold was known in 1904 to exist in East Africa it attracted little or no attention until late in 1931 when the enterprise of Mr. L. A. Johnson, Major Starnes, D. S. O., and Mr. Arnold discovered a field of about 420 square miles, some 45 miles east of Port Victoria in the northeast corner of Lake Victoria. Later, Sir Albert Kitson was commissioned by the British Government to examine the properties. He submitted an optimistic report portending rapid and important development. Nuggets of eight and nine ounces were found in tributaries of the Yala and Koa rivers, and gold has been "dollied" or crushed from quartz to a value of 20 shillings at a cost of less than one penny.

Official policy did not approve of a monopoly in this development. Accordingly the district was divided into five areas, one of which has been allocated to Tanganyika Concessions Limited, while another, reported to be the most promising of all, remains closed.

Gold Rush Began

A gold rush began including miners, accompanied by their wives and children, and farmers of no mining experience or qualifications, many of whom have had to return to agriculture, disappointed through the exhaustion of funds and the slowness of the yield. Development at the moment rests mainly with four or five large concerns, possessing combined capital assessed at nearly £500,000.

Gold mining possibilities in Kenya came to light shortly after a serious warning by the financial commissioner, Lord Moyne, in his report presented to Parliament, May, 1932, reading in part: "No prospect is discovered that present financial difficulties will solve themselves," and recommending a broadening of taxation. The new industry naturally gave birth to fresh hopes, and the Government instituted a mines department with an appropriation of £10,000 a year, and a standardized scale of charges for prospectors. This policy has been severely criticized in England and elsewhere because the land had been made an African native reservation.

It now remains to see, in an official report which is to be published soon, what safeguards are possible against the various dangers that have been apprehended; and from it to form an impartial judgment between the claims of those who uphold the development of the colony in what they conceive to be the best interests of the entire population, and those who see in the present proposals a breach of faith with the natives likely to have serious repercussions.

Philippine Plebiscite Urged on Independence

MANILA, Aug. 18 (AP)—Mr. Manuel Quezon's majority group, controlling the Legislature, agreed at a caucus today to a plebiscite on the Philippine Independence Act, the pleas of the Senate President overcoming opposition to such a plan.

The Secretary of Justice has been asked to rule on the legality questions. Legislators agreed informally that if the insular auditor disapproved of the estimated expense of $500,000, the Legislature itself would then have to decide the independence question. The act provides either for ratification by the Legislature or by plebiscite. Mr. Quezon told supporters that if the Legislature decided the question, he would be bound to reject it, since he was elected on a platform of immediate independence and therefore a plebiscite was necessary.

Chicago Fair Visitors Spend Average of $1.12

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 — More than $13,000,000 has been spent by world's fair visitors at the exposition since its opening May 27, a Century of Progress officials reported Aug. 16. The total, taken on Aug. 13, when the fair had reached its half-way mark, showed that each of the approximately 9,000,000 visitors had spent on an average of $1.12 on concessions in addition to the admission fee.

Twenty-six concessions reported incomes of more than $100,000. On bus rides within the fair more than $700,000 has been spent. The sky ride, most costly of entertainment features to build, has taken in $310,408, which leads the amusement rides.

Emergency Federal Loan Plan To Strengthen Dairy Industry

Measure to Care for Drop in Butter Price From 26 to 19 Cents a Pound at a Time When Farm Supply Prices Advanced Rapidy

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—Butter is the "gold" standard on which all dairy prices hinge.

Therefore, when the golden commodity dropped in price recently from 26 to 19 cents a pound at a time when there was a rapid advance in the price of farm supplies, the dairymen came to Washington to ask that something be done immediately.

An emergency plan to strengthen the whole industry was announced yesterday by Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. Not less than $30,000,000 would be lent by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration to carry on a marketing operation to purchase enough butter and cheese to improve present dairy prices. The loan would be repaid by means of a processing tax of one cent a pound on butterfat in all forms and types of dairy products.

Agricultural department officials have reached the conclusion that some production adjustment or control system is necessary if the dairy industry is to get back on its feet. A conference has been called for next Monday when producers, distributors and processors will work out the details of the price control system.

Up to now the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has kept away from process taxation or adjustment funds in the dairy industry but it now seems inevitable that they will have to be adopted to bring the dairy industry on a parity with others. Under the plan, creameries would put aside an amount, varying with the amount of butter produced. This sum would be used, under the guidance of a control, committee, to take about 50,000,000 pounds of butter off the market "to dump it in the lake or use it for axle grease," as one official put it.

The trouble of the dairy industry, according to officials, hinges largely on the fact that the potential supply is even greater than the actual supply and when, as occurred last July, butter went up in price, more butter immediately was placed on the market to get this higher price, thus bringing the price back to its former level. The amount of butter in storage at present runs about 20,000,000 pounds above the five-year average.

Army and Navy Union Elects

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 18 (AP)—Mr. Paul Werner of St. Louis was elected National Commander of the Army and Navy Union at the concluding session yesterday of the annual convention of the organization, composed of men who have served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps.

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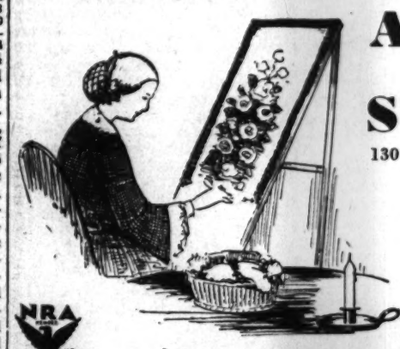
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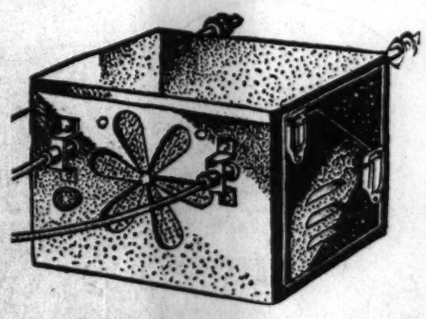
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Women's Activities .. Fashions . Foods

Baking in Your Refrigerator

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH summer and its warm days, we wish to avoid hours in a hot kitchen baking ..b goodies which our family consumes with such relish. Therefore, we are thankful that w have learned the little trick of "baking" in our automatic refrigerator. As we watch the day slipping away toward dinner time we are glad that in the first early morning minutes we put a good big dessert to "bake" and started the rest of our dinner to "cooking."

Desserts are not the only things we bake in our refrigerator. One of the most popular dishes is a delicious meat loaf. It tastes exactly like chicken and is wo of being served for company dinner. And who wouldn't like to sit in the cool shade of the veranda all afternoon while their company dinner was cooking itself in the refrigerator or to find a comfortably cool kitchen waiting for the last minute salad-making and table-setting stage of their dinner. We include the meat loaf in a menu for a complete meal which can be cooked cold.

Tomato Juice Cocktail
Meat Loaf — Combination Vegetable Salad
Refrigerator Rolls — Iced Tea
Custard Pie

The following are recipes for the meal:

Meat Loaf

Boil three pounds of lean beef, one pound of pork, a bone and three or four cloves until the meat is tender. We do this on wash day or any other time we have to be at home. Grind the meat, three hard-cooked eggs and three slices of dry white bread, the last two as finely as possible. These are well mixed and seasoned with 1 teaspoon black pepper and moistened with some of the remaining juice from the pan in which the meat was cooked. Care should be taken not to get it too soft for slicing. Mold in a pan and set in the refrigerator to harden. This will serve 10 persons nicely.

For the Rolls

For the Refrigerator Rolls keep a large quantity of your favorite biscuit recipe ready mixed, formed in a long roll and stored in your refrigerator. About 10 minutes before time to bake them cut off the required number of ¾-inch slices and place them on a biscuit pan. Let them set a few minutes, to become room temperature, and then pop them into the oven for quick baking.

Custard Pie

Crust:
12 graham crackers, rolled.
½ cup sugar
¼ pound butter

Mix the cracker crumbs and sugar together and then work in the butter. It is best to use the fingers for this so that the heat from them will soften the butter. Pat this mixture over the bottom and sides of a deep pie pan. Save out a half cup of crumbs which will be used for the top crust.

Filling:

Heat one and one-half pints milk and half cup of sugar to the boiling point and pour it over two well-beaten eggs. Return to the fire and thicken a bit more with a tablespoonful of cornstarch mixed with milk. Remove from fire and add a generous sprinkle of nutmeg.

While it is still hot pour into the crust and cover with the remaining crumbs. As soon as it has cooled sufficiently place in the refrigerator, where the crust will harden into a crisp, dishable pie.

Here are other recipes which can be baked cold and are delicious enough to assure a hearty welcome by your family:

Apricot Dessert

1 No. 2 can of apricots
1 package lemon-flavored gelatine
1 small can evaporated milk
12 graham crackers

Pour the juice off the apricots and bring it to a boil. Dissolve the gelatine in this and set aside to cool. Bring the milk to a boil and chill, then whip until staff. Force the apricots through a coarse sieve. Roll the graham crackers fine.

Mix the gelatine mixture and the whipped cream together and fold in the sieved apricots. Into a deep bowl place a layer of cracker crumbs and then a layer of whipped cream mixture. Alternate layers until bowl is filled, having cracker crumbs on top. Set in refrigerator to chill for several hours.

Using the graham cracker crust recipe, given previously, any number of delicious pies may be made. Several suggestions are: three cups of hot apple sauce for a filling; pineapple thickened with a little cornstarch; canned peaches or berries; butterscotch filling; chocolate cream.

Here is another unusual dessert:

Whipped Cream Pie

¼ pound graham crackers, rolled fine.

(Mixture No. 1)
½ cup soft butter.
1 cup powdered sugar.
2 unbeaten eggs.

Cream butter and sugar and add eggs. Beat well.

(Mixture No. 2)
¾ cup walnuts, cut fine.
1 10-cent bottle maraschino cherries.
¼ cup powdered sugar.
½ pint cream, whipped.

Mix all together well.

Put one-half the graham cracker crumbs in the bottom of a 12-inch pan. Cover with mixture No. 1. Then add mixture No. 2 and cover with the rest of the crumbs. Let chill for 24 hours.

In our enthusiasm over desserts we almost forgot to give you the recipe for another delicious meat loaf:

Ham or Corned Beef Loaf

1 tablespoon gelatine;
3 tablespoons cold water;
¼ teaspoon salt;
¼ teaspoon paprika.
Few drops Worcestershire sauce.
1 green pepper, chopped.
1 onion, chopped.
1 cup white sauce.
2 cups ham, ground or
1 can corned beef.

Soak the gelatine in water. When softened, pour the hot white sauce over it and stir until it is dissolved. Add the other ingredients and pour into an oblong pan to mold. Slice and serve with a garnish of tomatoes or pimientos.

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Today's New RECIPE

REFRIGERATOR CAKE
(6 Servings)

1 level tablespoonful KNOX SPARKLING GELATINE
¼ cup cold water — 1 tablespoonful lemon juice
1 cup fruit or berries, mashed — ¼ teaspoonful salt
½ cup sugar — 1 cup cream, whipped

Soak gelatine in cold water about five minutes. Heat the berries or fruit and sugar together and add the softened gelatine, lemon juice and salt. Cool mixture and when it begins to thicken, fold in whipped cream. Rinse loaf pan in cold water and fill to depth of one inch with dessert mixture. Arrange layer of cookies or sponge cake or lady fingers and cover with another layer of dessert mixture. Continue until pan is filled. To serve, unmold on platter and garnish with whipped cream and crushed berries or fruit.

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Drawn by Corbett for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Top, Left—Frock in Blue Diagonal Stripe With Natural Angora. Below—Dress in Reversible Cloth, Red and Natural. Center—Sports Coat in Green and Natural Angora. Right—Coat of Reversible Angora Cloth in Natural and Green.

Tweeds Are Right for Autumn

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

CHANGES in tweed styles for the coming autumn are slight. Curl cloths have developed a more distinctive type that will be popular. Some of these cloths have a pronounced curl finish, silky in effect, and in others the curl forms a uniformly raised surface. This type of weaving is the distinctive feature of the season. In some clothes the curl is broken up by a plain diagonal stripe or herring-bone design.

The name "curl" refers to the nature of the yarn before weaving, and it is in the preparation of the yarn that the variety in the various cloths is obtained. Sometimes the yarn is composed of two threads twisted together, say white and blue. At intervals alternative bobs of white and blue appear like floats on a fishing line. This twisted thread is used on the weft, a thinner one being used for the warp and as the thicker one is thrown up so the effect is produced. The difference in the grade of thread seems the inspiration in modern weaving.

Plain dyed goods prevail, dark browns, bottle and willow green. Then there is a new shade which is most engaging. Picture to yourself blackberries mixed with milk, not too much milk, and you have this new shade, neither blue nor black. It will look charming with tones of magenta or oyster. Natural colors are again popular in cashmere and shetlands. Two tone effects are good for early autumn. In the latter type of cloth, a herring-bone design flaked with dark brown is nice for a topcoat. These cloths are well featured at Dourmeuil Frères, as is a tweed in Scotch check and plain. These fabrics can be used together for both are in the basket-fish weave; the check is hardly apparent in the plain dye but forms a broken check when picked out in color. Brown forms a good foundation for a red, jade or tan overcheck. In some cashmere fabrics a raised ropelike stripe is produced in the weaving, the newest style has the rib slightly broken.

Cobb & Jenkins are featuring a natural and brown angora in three tones suitable for early autumn, also an unusual cloth in a heavy weight material showing check and diagonal patterns used together. In this range there is also a plain diagonal stripe and a plain cloth. All may be used in combination if desired. A cloth with curl surface broken by a plain diagonal stripe, about quarter of an inch wide, about every inch is good in a plain dye.

The accompanying illustrations show some clothes suggested by a material seen in the collection of Meyers of Paris. It is a natural color angora cloth, the coat weight is plain with reversible back in color. There is also a striped material in the same two shades. Good mixtures are those in natural and green and dark blue and natural. The feature of this cloth is the clearness of the color stripe. A good sports fabric, featured by the same house, shows an angora cloth with colored diagonal stripe used with three tones of fawn. "Smalya" is a dress cloth in a new twisted boucle yarn that has been well fashioned in Paris, "Imalya" is another. On the Continent there is some vogue for cloths showing an untarnishable metal thread woven at intervals in a curl cloth.

The popularity of the shirtwaist frock continues. Strictly a tailored garment with a bit of a sleeve, and high-or-low neck fastening, makes it especailly adaptable for active sports, morning and business wear. Stripes and small checks are favored.

Mark the Child's School Clothes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE sharp, chill day which marked the first day of school in our locality aroused in me a deep sympathy for the many, many teachers and children laboring over a collection of unmarked wraps at "going home" time.

Unless as a teacher you have experienced it, you cannot appreciate how it takes the edge off an otherwise harmonious day to have to struggle against time to get the owner and the possession together and be ready to leave the school room on schedule.

Parents frequently intend to have their children's belongings marked, but with all the summer activities just haven't got it done, or perhaps the new school clothes are marked, but the weather is so warm the summer outfits are still in use. Or a parent will say, "Mary is remarkably quick and recognizes instantly every one of her own possessions." Yes, dear parents—at home, where size and sort are obvious.

I have repeatedly been told by mothers such things as this: "I bought Betty this bright green rain coat so she would always know her own," and the parent would be astounded when I waved toward her five other bright green rain coats of identical size on the cloak hooks.

There are, of course, children who invariably do know their own things, but here is another point to consider. The belongings may be left on the grounds or in the rooms or there is a disputed possession; the real owner may not be there to identify it; and the teacher is unable to be sure—even if she is pretty clever herself at remembering such things.

Marking does take time, quite a lot of it, but the minutes of class time it saves as well as the actual saving in lost articles is tremendous.

A glimpse at the conglomeration of single gloves, rubbers, caps, notebooks, lunch boxes, etc., in a school "lost and found" is thought provoking, when you realize the unnecessary waste. Because of the incompleteness the things can't even be given where they would be needed and the parents of the losers are put to the trouble and expense of replacing them.

May I urge every mother to take the time to mark her children's belongings? It will repay her in dollars and cents, as well as with the appreciation of the teacher (and it is surprising how much it will help at home).

Of course woven name tape may be purchased, but indelible ink and ordinary tape will do well enough, and adhesive tape serves wonderfully for rubbers, raincoats, lunch boxes, soap boxes, rulers, etc. Don't use initials; they may be very helpful at home but there are likely to be lots of the same in school. One mother beamed on me one day and said, "At last I have got all of Bobby's things marked. I just put 'Bobby.' I knew you would know they were his." I sighed. I had five Bobbys and four Jacks in that class.

If the children at home are too young to read their names, use the gummed seals of animals, birds or flowers to designate for them. This will train them to look for the markers later. These may be purchased in any stationery store. Use one over his tooth brush, on his coat hanger, over his own hook in the closet. You will find there are many other places where they can be used.

If towel racks, coat hooks and the like are placed low enough for the little tot to reach he can take care of his own things and be well started on the road to good habits, self help and care of his own things before he goes to school.

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Hats Rise Up and Move Forward

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

ONE of the earliest presentations of millinery in New York is that of Marion Vallé. The collection was composed mainly of importations, but in a few cases Mme. Vallé had modified the originals, creating something more essentially American, or, in one instance, by the recession of the forehead line—so very lowering this fall—a shape more unsophisticated and youthful.

A major feature of the collection was the variety of the materials employed. Rodier novelty weaves played a large part in the informal models. One of the most striking of these was a beret in a soft green-and-beige plaid, completed by a flat asymmetrical collar of the same goods, and, like the hat, trimmed with three large buttons.

Unique Materials

Rodier tweeds, generally stitched, were much to the fore, and also wire-haired tweeds and chenille tweeds. Suède cloth and antelope suède were also backgrounds for much stitching, both all-over and patterned. The vogue for combined materials expressed itself in a wool-and-satin weave figured with set flower clusters in white, very appropriate to accompany the black satin frocks and suits so much in evidence at the moment. Rumba cording was also effectively used and astrakhan felt—the only version of felt shown in this collection.

The fact that the varieties of velvet are legion was illustrated by the evening models, made of mat velvet, shiny velvet, stitched, striped, tucked, elastic, patterned and ombred velvet. The ombred type is a favorite with Agnes, several of whose delightful velour-de-soie turbans, shading from brown to nasturtium or through blue to green attracted much comment.

Another fabric idea is lacquered quills, of which are composed entire turbans. They are curved to form the shape and laid in overlapping rows. Mme. Vallé showed such a turban in pink, another in black, and one of green and black quills combined.

An evening toque was formed of white ostrich tips and was worn with a shoulder cape also of white ostrich. The theme of matching hat and collar or cape is decidedly interesting.

The drama of hats for the fall of 1933, however, has only begun when the theme of materials is completed. The shapes are equally arresting. The beret is dominant at the moment, particularly that one with a somewhat Tam o' Shanter-like contour, encircling the head by a tight band above which rises the very full crown. This crown is supremely important and, unlike that of the Tam o' Shanter, is elaborately draped, expressing two movements, one of them upward at the back and the other forward at the front, so that the forehead is overarched. The upward movement at the back usually terminates in a peek near the center of the crown, or in a flange, or in staircase tucks straight across the top of the crown; and these themes may be accented by a quill or feather-fancy introduced slightly to the right of the back, which continues the idea of height by surmounting the material and perhaps looking down upon it in a curve. This curve sometimes actually doubles the quill.

The triangle theme is much used in crown drapery. This may be the shape of the overhanging roof under which the face withdraws into shadow, or that of the high back drapery. Marion Vallé showed one model called Les Ambassadeurs, in which the triangle took on distinctly the form of a fan and stood out fantastically (no pun intended) over the right cheek.

The turban, also much in evidence, often achieves the over-the-forehead movement by means of a visor brim or by a cuff. Sometimes the high peak is centered and this gives the model the effect of a Chinese pagoda. More often, however, the point is worked from side to side.

Trimmings, Poses and Colors

Large buttons are liked for trimmings and belt ribbon adorned with colored buttons appliquéd in set patterns may be used as a band on a vagabond shape. One of the strangest ornaments—used on formal models—is the aigrette of monkey fur. In one case such a hat in Mme. Vallé's collection was ensembled with fabric gloves having huge gauntlets of monkey.

The vast majority of the hats are perched on the side of the head, exposing the hair at the left; but occasionally a model was shown which sat squarely, with a triangle drapery in front, straight across the forehead.

Among the very few large hats shown the coachman's model was most in evidence. It suits the severely tailored type of woman.

Veils are worn not universally but generally. They are stiffened by a lower border of horsehair and are boldly patterned. The stiffening causes them to hang off from the face for the entire circumference of the hat, onto which they are pulled evenly all the way around. They reach just below the nose.

Black, brown, rust, dark blue, pale green, and a quantity of mixtures give more than usual color interest to the present millinery.

H. J. K.

Along the Way

Adventures in Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO PARAPHRASE a well-known saying, "Life's a very interesting proposition, after all."

While driving 165 miles between our home and our summer camp, as I do frequently, I have found it a delightful pastime to keep my thoughts alert to catch unusual sights or sounds along the way.

Often I detour over unfamiliar country roads. Sometimes these lead me eventually onto the main route. Sometimes I must retrace my steps, or wheel tracks. Occasionally deep sand or heavy mud teach me that there is wisdom in tempering curiosity with common sense.

On a recent trip I saw two signs that caused me to meditate. One was at the entrance to an automobile service station. It read, "Smiling Service, Complete Lubrication." I pondered long on that sign. There should be, I concluded, in order to complete it, two dashes in the middle of it so that it would read, "Smiling Service Equals Complete Lubrication."

* * *

In homes, in organizations, in governments, everywhere, smiling service means complete lubrication of the machinery. Smiling faces at the breakfast table insure smooth performance of the daily tasks. Smiling greetings at the entrance of a club room lubricate the critical thoughts which someone may have had, until the dust of misunderstanding is dissolved in the oil of human kindness.

A smiling "good morning" in the office, the shop, the street, lubricates all the contacts of life.

It was only a glad "good morning"
As she died along her way,
But it shed the morning's glory
Over the livelong day.

There are essays, stories, poems, songs, in those words, "Smiling Service, Complete Lubrication."

I traversed the main street of a busy town. Suddenly a raucous voice disorganized the lubricating system of my thoughts. I looked around for the source of the disturbance and discovered that it was coming from a radio in a small building at my right. The voice that was speaking in some distant station may have been a very pleasing one, but the operator of the radio to which I was listening had tuned it in such a manner that the voice had become distorted, extremely rough and unpleasant. On a second glance at the building I read a sign over the door: "Dinning Room." "Isn't it the truth?" I laughingly inquired of myself. More contemplation followed.

* * *

An accidentally misspelled word may, I decided, serve an unintended purpose. Probably the proprietor of the little restaurant had no idea of the connection which I was mentally making between his sign and the radio in his room. He was having a good time; so was I. The din in his dining room was merely an interesting interlude in my journey; another song, hardly a poem!

One more sign attracted my attention. It was not an unusual sign. I had seen it many times before. It is often placed at a point along the highway where overhanging trees are being trimmed or underbrush is being cut. Under ordinary circumstances I would not have given it much thought, except to regard it as a warning to drive carefully. It said, "Men Working."

* * *

I had just come from a business call during which I had heard of two men, whom I know, who had just been called back to their benches in a factory. They have had no work for over two years. Naturally the sign by the roadside sang to me a song of courage; of renewed usefulness and consequent happiness. Men are working. We will drive our car of state carefully that the work may not be interrupted.

There are many thought-provoking signs along the way. "Life's a very interesting proposition, after all."

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
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The Home Forum

Summer on the Dutch Coast

EVERYONE knows about Scheveningen, if only for the difficulties it presents in pronunciation. Scheveningen is known as the key word in the Dutch language; that is, if you can say it so that a Dutchman does not wince, you can say practically anything. But few realize that the secret of success lies in not trying too hard. The more you try to get the proper nonchalant sound, the more it eludes you; but one day, when you have forgotten to make any effort at all, it comes tripping forth in such a fashion that the natives are as surprised and pleased as you are. After that you are ready for the final test which shall admit you into the inner circle of Dutch-speaking people: "Grietje, gooi geen goede groenten in de gracht."

Apparently, however, inability to pronounce the name does not keep people from going to the place; or else all tram conductors, all taxi drivers, all hansom coachmen just naturally interpret two gurgles and a gulp as indicating the famous seaside resort outside The Hague and take you there as a matter of course.

Scheveningen is the cosmopolitan beach for the cosmopolitan city of Den Haag, and is reached after an entrancing three-mile walk or drive down the Oude Scheveningscheweg (there's a word for you), lined on either side by triple rows of beeches with moss-grown trunks and crowns meeting in a series of Gothic arches overhead—a cool green tunnel to the sea. It is so cosmopolitan that people are apt to forget—or never investigate—the little village of Scheveningen proper, where for century on century the fisherfolk have lived in their square brick houses built around small courts. In the doorways and along the narrow bricked streets, you may see such weather-beaten types as the Dutch masters loved to paint. The costumes worn by the village women are not as attractive as those worn in other parts of the country. The dark wool skirt is topped by a short-sleeved bodice with a shawl of green, blue or dull yellow worn over it, the points reaching down to the waist in back. A work cap of black covers their hair. Only on Sundays do they wear the stiff white caps with gold pins and gold head-plates.

* * *

The sea is like the sea Mesdag loved to paint—gray or green, mostly with long, slow rollers breaking in foam on the broad beach. Far out a half dozen fishing boats are outlined against the sky—remotely removed, like painted figures on a backdrop, from the gay life along the shore. On pleasant days the beach is dotted with a thick mushroom growth of hooded basket chairs; and, as soon as you sit down in one, feeling somewhat like a turtle peering out from a wicker shelter, a little old man, who has been invisible before, comes and asks you politely for the *tarief*. You may sit by the hour, the day, or the week; and I, for one, have never sat there long enough.

The famous pier, to which you gain admission only after the payment of a small fee, is divided down its quarter-mile length by glass; so that you may walk on the windward or the leeward side, according to your wish at the moment. At the end is a pavilion where refreshments are served and a variety of concerts given, and along the railing outside there is a never-ending row of Izaak Waltons playing out their lines in the hope of catching something beyond the small whitefish or the ever smaller ray that they do catch. On the beach beyond the pier are the bathing machines. A horse draws your little green-painted house on wheels out into the water, where you, the occupant, may disport yourself at will. When you are tired of playing in the sea, you climb back in, hoist a flag and the horse and driver come out and haul your house in again.

The dunes that form the background for Scheveningen, although people are not so conscious of them there, are part of the almost unbroken line of dunes extending along the entire coast of Holland, and at other resorts they are more prominently featured. Besides furnishing an excellent windbreak, they offer fascinating walks to those so inclined. The rough, low sand hills blossom with countless varieties of wild flowers, and in their humps and hollows any number of shy wild animals find refuge.

* * *

The dunes are a great part of the charm of Noordwijk; the hotel is built on a high bluff, where you can sit on the terrace and hear the roar of the surf coming as from a distance, though it is rolling in directly below you. Back of the dunes, in a sheltered location, is the little town.

Katwijk is equally well situated. It is a fishing village and an old one, but that indefinable something called charm is missing. Katwijk is chiefly notable for the great locks which control the estuary of the old Rhine. They were built in 1807, and are another proof of the Dutch mastery of the water which seeks to overwhelm the country. Near by is the pumping station, always at work, and worth a visit. When Princess Juliana was a student at the University of Leyden, she occupied a small house on the sea front.

If Katwijk is not so appealing, because of the "new" look of its bathing resort section, Bergen aan Zee attracts because there is practically nothing to suggest that it *is* a bathing resort. A beautiful, broad beach, the dunes, and behind the pine forests to scent the air.

If you are fortunate enough to discover the Island of Walcheren for yourself, you will find an abundance of beauty and an old-world atmosphere that will satisfy all your hopes. There is excellent bathing at Vlissingen, or Flushing as it is known to us, and at Domburg, noted for its simplicity and unpretentiousness. It is pleasant to lie in the warm sand, and then go up to the little hotel, where the sheep graze on the green lawn, for a luncheon of sea food and berries; and after that, you may walk for miles in the woods and on the dunes near by, or go cycling down the shadow-flecked roads, meeting all kinds of costumed figures, all kinds of charming houses, all kinds of riotous gardens, along the way; or you may go adventuring in Middelburg and Veere, with their stepped-roofed houses, their carved stone town halls, their medieval air; or golfing where a certain zest is added by having a picturesquely costumed Zeeland woman to act as your caddy.

The seaside resorts of Holland are far removed from the resorts of the French and Italian Riviera, both in character and setting. Here the sun never becomes as burning, the gardens as tropical; here the sea is practically never blue, and the sky is almost always filled with scudding white clouds—painters' clouds; here there are few casinos and smart shops. But for those—and there are many—who appreciate bathing in invigorating waters, who love long stretches of uncluttered beach, who enjoy good food and music, who would like to rent a little white house on the dunes, surrounded by flowers and appropriately called "Sea-Dream," who like to walk and ride—there is unlimited enjoyment. And, when bathing and looking at the sea calls for a slight change to vary the monotony, there is all of Holland at your back, waiting to be explored, a day at a time, if you like. For Holland is not only a small country and a friendly one; she is patient—and she rewards you well.

A. DE L.

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The Pearl Diver

I had an image of the bright, bare Day
Like a tall diver poised above the surge
Of ebon night, where its vast, fluctuant verge
Lapped against heaven's ramparts broad and gray.
Flickering with ghostly fires, beneath him lay
That gulf where light must drown that light emerge.
His nimbused radiance stooped to dare its gurge.
Plunged, and flashed deep through showers of starry spray.

Swift his transfigured contours clove the dark,
Suffusing fathom on fathom of night aswirl
With tints of rose, all tremoring into one,
Till from cloud floors he plucked a filmy pearl
And held it high for earth and heaven to mark,—
The cold globe of the winter-shrunken sun.

—WILLIAM ROSE BENET, in "The Falconer of God." (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

Some Attainments of Prehistory

Despite the high attainments in art, engineering, astronomy and government which were reached by the Aztecs, the Incas, the Mayas and others, in a way these unknown, forgotten races of South America were more remarkable, and were unquestionably far more ancient. From the Chibcha district in Colombia to northern Chile, numerous races rose to a civilized state, vanished and were forgotten centuries before the first Montezuma or the first Inca saw the light of day. Indeed, this area, much of which is today arid desert or even more sterile mountains, and which is so austere, so uninviting and so bare of every essential of existence, appears to have been the center of ancient civilizations for an immense period of time; the spot wherein the ancient Americans developed the most numerous and most diverse civilizations, and wherein the mysterious races of the dim past reached the highest attainments in social organization, in engineering and in many other lines. . . .

Prominent among these prehistoric mysterious cultures is that known as the Nasca from the fact that it is centered about the Nasca district in and around the present cities of Pisco and Ica in Central Peru. Here, over a vast area of desert country between the Pacific and the Andes, dwelt a race of people who developed a ceramic ware in many ways unexcelled by any other prehistoric American race. Their pottery, of which hundreds of thousands of specimens fill the great museums of the world, is easily recognized, and unlike that from any other portion of the world. Largely it is polychrome, usually colored in the soft reds, browns, buff, white and black; beautifully modeled and finished, and remarkable for the variety of its intricate and complicated designs. It is in the thin delicate nature of the ceramic ware, the perfect firing and the truly artistic and beautiful polychrome designs that the Nascan pottery excels all other types. . . .

Aside from their unique and astonishing pottery, the Nascans were expert weavers, feather-workers, metal-workers and wood-carvers. Their textiles, often finer than anything made by machinery, are found well preserved. . . . Much of the textile work is plain weaving, but the best, and a very large portion of it, is tapestry in which the most elaborate and intricate designs in many colors are brought out by a sort of embroidery upon a woven base. So fine is much of it that it seems impossible to believe that it was done by human fingers. Not infrequently the stitches are so small that they are almost invisible to the naked eye, and the designs at first sight seem to be painted upon the cloth. In their feather-work the Nascans sewed thousands of small, bright-colored feathers onto a woven background, and in this way made belts, head-bands and even large ponchos and entire garments of the most artistic tints, and of surpassing beauty. Silver and gold were used extensively, and were beautifully wrought into innumerable forms for utensils, weapons and ornaments. Copper was seldom if ever used. Their woodwork, especially ceremonial staffs and spades, was most elaborately and intricately carved.—A. HYATT VERRILL, in "Old Civilizations of the New World." (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

The Blossom Regatta

Almost every town has its Lily Pond, dear to boys and maidens, and partially equalizing, by its annual delights, the presence or absence of other geographical advantages. Ours is accessible from the larger lake by taking the skiff over a narrow embankment which protects our fairyland by its presence, and eight distant factories by its dam. Once beyond it, we are in a realm of dark Lethean water, utterly unlike the sunny depths of the main lake.

Hither the water lilies have retreated to a domain of their own. On the bosom of these shallow waves there stand hundreds of submerged and dismantled roots, still upright, spreading their vast, uncouth limbs like enormous spiders beneath the surface, . . . still fighting on their stumps, but gradually sinking into the soft ooze, and ready, perhaps, when a score of centuries has piled two more strata of similar remains in mud above them, to furnish foundations for a newer New Orleans, that city having lately been discovered to be thus supported. . .

Before us lie islands and continents of lilies, acres of charm, whole, vast, unbroken surfaces of stainless whiteness. And yet, as we approached them, every islanded cup that floats in lonely dignity, apart from the multitude, appears as perfect in itself, couched in white expanded perfection, its reflection taking a faint glory of pink that is scarcely perceptible in the flower. As we glide gently among them, the air grows fragrant and the straight breeze flaps the leaves, as if to welcome us. Each floating flower seems suddenly a ship at anchor, or rather seems beating up against the summer wind, in a regatta.

Early as it is in the day, the greater part of the flowers are all expanded. Indeed, that expression of Thoreau's, of watching them open in the first sunbeams, rank by rank, is not easily obtained, unless perhaps in a narrow stream, where the beautiful slumberers are more regularly marshaled. . . . Some spread vast vases of fragrance, six or seven inches in diameter, while others are small and delicate, with petals like fine lacework. Smaller still, we sometimes pass a flotilla of infant leaves, an inch in diameter. All these grow from the dark water—and the blacker it is, the fairer their whiteness shows. But your eye follows the stem often vainly into those sombre depths, and vainly seeks to behold Sabrina, sitting with her twisted braids of lilies, beneath the glassy, cool but not translucent wave.—From "Outdoor Papers," by THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. (Boston: Ticknor & Fields.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Photograph by Fototeca Italiana, Florence

Bust of Sandra Tealdi, by Libero Andreotti

LIBERO ANDREOTTI, one of Italy's most distinguished present-day sculptors, was a worthy follower in the great Tuscan tradition. His life, wholly devoted to his art, was rich in achievement, while his influence as guide and master will be long felt among the younger artists who owed to him much of inspiration and guidance.

Of two of his recent works, the "Portrait of Donna Maria Cappelli" and the "Portrait of Wanda Passigli," a critic has written: "Only a miraculous sensibility could model the syntheses of the innumerable planes which constitute the soul of these faces. It seems as if life exhales from the pores of the bronze, breath wings its way through the lips, thought illuminates these pure foreheads." The same words might well be used of this portrait bust of Sandra Tealdi—the wife of Signor Tealdi, the artist—which in its sincerity, its directness and simplicity, proves that, although forms of expression and technique may vary, the fine old Tuscan tradition, the tradition of Verocchio and Donatello and their fellows, is still being maintained by some of their successors of today.

Midsummer Evening In The Hill Pasture

We had brought sandwiches to the hill pasture, so as not to miss the sunset; and we sat under the gnarled burr oak to eat them, on the brow of the highest hill. The evening glow was already on the river valley to the east, lighting the fields of ripe grain to yellow gold and brightening the green of the corn. The river, looping through the broad flats, was fluid turquoise. We looked to the west, where the sun was hovering over the third range of hills, making golden heights and purple depths of the intervening hills and valleys and gilding with red gold the upturned leaves of the oaks.

Our talk was quiet, with comfortable pauses to watch the white calf's coat turn pink, all colored by the sun, and to see the spikes of vervain glow like amethysts. All sounds were quiet sounds. The cardinal sang with summer shyness; a chewink called softly from a thicket; from a distant meadow a dickcissel spoke his sibilants; and the field sparrow, with his thread of silver notes, wove into a pattern of calm these sounds of evening. The wood thrush's song was the final gift of peace.

Shadows deepened and songs ceased. The cattle were vague forms on the slope below. We heard their cropping grow loud in the stillness, and we smelled the pungent fennel that they bruised. They came closer as they grazed, until they were all about us as if they would dispossess us. The whippoorwills, too, as if impatient of our staying, called out in the dusk, now here, now there, like caretakers clattering noisily on their rounds to remind us it was time to go.

Harmoniska esamība

(Tulkots raksts par Kristīgo Zinātni, blakus slejā angļu teksta)

HARMONIJA ir visu lolota un kur jūtams tās trūkums, apmierinātība nevar tikt realizēta. Kāda vārdnīca definē harmoniju, pa daļai, kā "pareizu daļu pielāgošanu vienu otrai . . . lietās, kuŗas nodomātas kautkā sakarīgi vesela veidošanai." Var arī sacīt, ka harmonijai vienmēr seko skaistums, patiesība un labums, ja tā izteikta mākslā vai literatūrā un ja tā izpaužas cilvēciskās attiecībās. Visas šīs raksturīgās īpašības ir apvienotas apziņā, kuŗa atspoguļo garīgās esamības debesīgo harmoniju. Cik svarīgi tādēļ, lai mēs kultivētu uztveribu uz visu, kas tiecas pavairot mūsu jēgumu par harmonisko esamību!

Kristīgā Zinātne aizstāv, ka harmonija ir garīga; ka Dievs ir harmoniskās esamības Princips. Šī mācība saskan ar Svētiem Rakstiem, kuŗi balstas uz Dieva mūžīgās harmonijas pamatu. Dieva Vārds, visharmoniskais Viens, cilvēka radītājs un Tēvs, visas inspiracijas avots, viscaur īstās radības cēlumā izteic pastāvīgi atkārtojošos skaistuma, patiesības un labuma motivu.

Vienkāršos un iespaidīgos vārdos Kristus Jēzus iepazistināja savus klausītājus ar patiesas domāšanas un dzīvošanas veidu, pienākošos tiem, kas mīlē Dievu; viņš tiem mācija harmoniskas esamības patiesību. Viņa vārdi un darbi, sniegdamies pāri laika robežām, kalpo kā paraugi cilvēciskā cīņā, lai atbrivotos no materiālās dzīves jēguma netiribas un nesaskaņas, kas pretēja harmoniskai garīgai esamībai. Jēzus mācīja un demonstrēja, ka cilvēce var iegūt debesu harmoniju vienīgi pieņemot debesu vērtību, caur pastāvēšanu uz cilvēka dzimum-tiesību ka dieviškīgi radīts.

Akordu uzbūve, attieciba un progressija mūzikā rāda individuālā tona svarīgumu mūzikālās tēmas harmoniskā attīstībā. Tā harmonijas augstākos stāvokļos, dieviškīgā universuma valstībā, individuālais garīgais cilvēks izpilda savu pilnīgo lomu pilnīgā visumā. Nesaskaņas nevar vairāk iekļūt istā esamībā, kā tās var iekļūt pilnīgi izpaustā mūzikā. Dieva garīgo ideju beigalīgi harmoniskā universumā, materiālais esamības jēgums, ar tā grēku, nesaskaņu, alimību un nāvi ir nesināms un nekad nevar traucēt debesu harmonijas vissaskanoko vienību, kas istā esamībā atskan mūžīgi.

"Harmonija cilvēkā ir tikpat skaista kā mūzikā, bet nesaskaņa ir nedabiska, neista," raksta Mary Baker Eddy, Kristīgās Zinātnes Atradēja un Dibinātāja, savas teksta grāmatas "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Zinātne un Veselība ar Svēto Rakstu Atslēgu) 304. lapas pusē, un nākošā lapas pusē viņa turpina, "Nesapmierināts, nesaskaņigs miratīgais ir tikpat mas cilvēks, kā nesaskaņa ir mūzika." Šo apgalvojumu svarīguma viegli saskatāms, ja tie apsvērti tai gaismā, kuŗu Kristīgā Zinātne met uz starpību starp garīgo cilvēku, Dieva līdzībā, kā tēlots I. Mozus grāmatas I nodaļā, un viltojumu vai materiālo tā saukto cilvēku. Šīs starpības saprašanas lietderība ir tikusi pierādīta Kristīgās Zinātnes piekritēju dzīvē.

Kad kāds iesāk dienu ar priecīgu izredzi par negrozāmi harmonisko cilvēka dabu, cilvēka, Dieva radīta un mūzigi uzturēta Viņa pilnībā un taisnīgā stāvoklī tā Tēva lielā garīgo ideju gimenē, jad tas ir labāki sagatavots sastapties ar dienas darba vajadzībām. Ja parādības šķietāmi runā pretim harmoniskas esamības faktiem, tās viegli atmaskojamas kā maldīgas manifestacijas, kā neistas uzbāzības, kuŗas nav jābīstas, nedz jāciena, tādēļ ka tām trūkst dievīšķīgas autoritātes. Saprašana, ka cilvēka istā patība ir vismīlošā, nekad ne promesošā Dieva un Tēva, mūžīgā "ES ESMU," mūžīgās harmonijas dieviškīgā Principa atspoguļojums, dara cilvēku spējīgu realizēt un izpaust līdzsvaru un mieru. Mūsu domāšanas taisnīgums un harmonija atbalstīs visas mūsu pūles atzīt un pierādīt mūsu neatsavināmo mantojumu Mīlestības valstībā.

Caur Kristīgās Zinātnes saprašanu ikviens var realizēt garīgo labumu, kas zem Dieva valdības ir viņa, jo viss, kas sastāda viņa patieso un pastāvošo patību ir pilnīgā harmonijā ar pilnīgo veselo, tādēļ ka cilvēks ir Dieva atspogulojums, gimis. Mūsu Tēvs apgādā pastāvīgu nodarbošanos visiem Viņa bērniem, un visi ir "cieši savienoti kopā" (Angļu Bībele) visaptverošā dieviškīgās Mīlestības harmonijā.

"Miscellaneous Writings" (Dažādos rakstos, lp. 188) Mrs. Eddy tālo inspirējošu cilvēka negrozāmi harmoniskas esamības ainu šādos vārdos: "Cilvēks ir tik pilnīgs tagad, un no šī brīža, un mūžīgi, kā kad zvaigznes sākumā kopā dziedāja un radība savienojas harmoniskas esamības krāšņā korī."

Informācija par Kristīgās Zinātnes literatūru latviešu valodā, un rakstāku pieprasījumu sniedz Kristīgās Zinātnes Izdevniecība (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Harmonious Being

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HARMONY is cherished by all, and where its absence is felt, contentment cannot be realized. Harmony is defined by a dictionary, in part, as the "just adaptation of parts to each other . . . in things intended to form a connected whole." It may also be said that harmony is always accompanied by beauty, truth, and goodness, when expressed in the arts or in literature, and when manifested in human relationships. All these characteristics are joined in the consciousness which reflects the heavenly harmony of spiritual being. How important, then, that we should cultivate receptivity to all that tends to add to our sense of harmonious being!

Christian Science maintains that harmony is spiritual; that God is the Principle of harmonious being. This teaching is in accord with the Scriptures, which rest upon the foundation of God's eternal harmony. The Word of God, the all-harmonious One, the creator and Father of man, the source of all inspiration, utters the constantly recurring motif of beauty, truth, and goodness, throughout the majesty of real creation.

In simple and impressive terms Christ Jesus presented to his listeners a mode of true thinking and living befitting those who love God; he taught them the truth of harmonious being. His words and deeds, reaching beyond the boundaries of time, serve as models in the human struggle for freedom from the sordidness and discord of a material sense of life opposed to harmonious spiritual being. Jesus taught and demonstrated that mankind can gain heaven's harmony only by adopting heaven's standard, by claiming man's birthright of divine sonship.

The structure, relation, and progression of chords in music show the importance of the individual tone in the harmonious development of a musical theme. So in harmony's higher aspects, in the realm of the divine universe, the individual spiritual man plays his perfect part in the perfect whole. Discords can no more enter real being than they can enter into perfectly expressed music. In God's infinitely harmonious universe of spiritual ideas a material sense of being, with its sin, discord, disease, and death, is unknown, and can never disturb the all-concordant unity of heaven's harmonies, which resound forever in real being.

"Harmony in man is as beautiful as in music, and discord is unnatural, unreal," writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, on page 304 of her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures;" and on the next page she continues, "A discontented, discordant mortal is no more a *man* than discord is music." The importance of these statements is readily seen when considered in the light of the distinction, made by Christian Science, between the spiritual man, in the likeness of God, as presented in the first chapter of Genesis, and the counterfeit or material so-called man. The practicality of understanding this distinction is being proved in the lives of the adherents of Christian Science.

When one starts the day with the joyous outlook on the unchangeably harmonious nature of man, created and forever maintained by God in his perfection and rightful position in the Father's great family of spiritual ideas, one is better prepared to meet the exigencies of the day's work. Should appearances seem to contradict the facts of harmonious being, these will be readily recognized as erroneous manifestations, as spurious obtruders, which need not be feared or honored, because they lack divine authority. The understanding that man's real selfhood is the reflection of the all-loving, never absent God and Father, the eternal "I AM," the divine Principle of eternal harmony, enables one to realize and express poise and peace. The rightness and harmony of our thinking will support all our efforts to recognize and prove our inalienable inheritance in the realm of Love.

Through the understanding of Christian Science each one may realize the spiritual good which is his under the government of God, for all that constitutes his true and permanent selfhood is in perfect harmony with a perfect whole, since man is the reflection, the image, of God. Our Father provides constant occupation for all His children; and all are "fitly joined together" in the all-encompassing harmony of divine Love.

In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 188) Mrs. Eddy draws an inspiring picture of man's immutably harmonious existence, in these words: "Man is as perfect now, and henceforth, and forever, as when the stars first sang together, and creation joined in the grand chorus of harmonious being."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Latvian)

In Beautiful Tahiti

Pepe launched the outrigger from its rack at the water's edge and, *pareu* tucked up, knee deep in the clear warm lagoon, loaded on our instruments and placed a tarpaulin over them to keep them dry. He took the prow seat, I the middle, and David the stern. A few lusty heaves on the diamond-shaped paddles and we were speeding over the glassy water and the quietly waving coral gardens beneath.

The picturesque village of Tautira marks the northern terminus of the bus line on the peninsula. The coastline beyond is wild, primitive, and inexpressibly beautiful. The bays are many, the mountain-range rises abruptly from the lagoon's edge where scarcely a trail marks the natural lawn beneath the stately groves. The civilizing hand of France has rested lightly upon the few remaining native families that live there. . . .

Half-way to our destination we noticed in a clearing on the shore a queer little yellow structure resembling a Japanese summer-house. Before it stood a lone figure in white pants.

"Un Anglais," explained Pepe . . . "An Englishman." We cupped our hands and shouted greetings, and anon a voice came faintly across the water. "Where're you from? . . . Where're you going?"

We shouted: "We'll stop and see you on the way back—ON THE WAY BACK!"

The white man bent over again and resumed his digging, or whatever it was. . . .

Presently we were joined by another canoe containing two boys and a girl. "Aue!" they shouted, laughing, and we all heaved-ho on the paddles in a wild race, the young *vahine* doing as well as her brothers. But Pepe did the work of two and we gradually pulled ahead.

It would have taken the better part of a morning to have followed the irregular coastline on foot. By canoe, paralleling the reef straight as the flight of a gull, we arrived at Pepe's little cove in less than an hour.

"Voilà! Maintenant, vous êtes chez vous ici—you are at home here," smiled the big Tahitian, skillfully beaching the outrigger and leading us up the pebble-strewn shore to the fare of his "country estate." The hut, which boasted the grandeur of a bamboo porch, nestled behind the groves along the lagoon at the mouth of a little valley whose verdant floor was traversed by a gurgling brook. A tethered pony grazed the thick grass and drank when he was thirsty at the brook. Around the hut chickens stalked and ducks waddled, keeping the surrounding ground clean as a wiped slate.

Hartshorn and I, barefooted and in *pareus*, strolled up the coast until noon, then returned for a hearty lunch on bananas, mangoes, baked fish, and steamed rice with Pepe.—LORING ANDREWS, in "Isles of Eden." (London: Hutchinson.)

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August

All afternoon the drowsy crickets chirped
Their steady song, and filled our ears with sound.
Across the stubbled fields the tree-shapes blurred
To dreamy drooping patterns on a ground
Of pastel-blue: and puffs of thistle-down
And lemon-colored butterflies went by.
Sailing the chequered rhombs of green and brown
That dipped and heaved and melted into sky.
One never would have guessed the city lay
A mile or two beyond, for here was wheat
That rippled in the sun, and chicory,
And goldenrod, and piles of scented hay;
Sweet clover, too, and vagrant breezes, sweet
With all the fragrance of maturity.

W. GORDON MILLS.

Shields Defeats Vines in Three Sets at Newport

Advances to Final Round by 6—2, 6—4, 6—4 Over Title Defender

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States tennis champion, today was widely outplayed by Francis X. Shields as that powerful New Yorker ran up a straight set victory in the semifinal round of the Newport Casino tennis tournament. Vines, Casino victor for the past two years, was eliminated by a 6—2, 6—4, 6—4 margin.

The titlist, in singles competition for the first time since his Davis Cup collapse against Frederick J. Perry in the interzone finals with Great Britain, started in erratic fashion and dropped the opening service with three consecutive errors. He managed to pull up even by breaking Shields in the next game. Shields, however, then settled down for the remainder of the match and made two more breaks through Vines as he swept the first set in decisive fashion.

Vines managed to run up a 2—0 lead in the second set, but Shields ripped off the next two by rushing to the net and slicing over baffling drop shots that caught Vines off balance. Shields again handled Vines's fast ball delivery to break through for a 4—3 lead in the seventh game and carefully nursed his slim lead until the set ran out on service in the tenth game.

Two sets down, Vines tried to call upon his terrific power to stem the tide of defeat, but he was only able to get a few of them over the net. He made but one point as Shields broke him in the fifth game and he dropped his next service on errors to trail at 5—2.

Vines won the eighth game with a furious attack against Shields' service and then upheld his own in the ninth game, during which Shields reached match point three times as it was deuced thrice.

That was Vines' last stand, for Shields took the first point in the tenth game with a smash that trapped the titlist at the net and so unsteadied him that he ended the match by netting the three points that Shields needed for victory.

Shields, who has been playing spectacular tennis in the recent major eastern grass tourneys, was even more impressive against the Davis Cup ace than he was when running up his straight-set victory over Frankie Parker, brilliant Milwaukee youngster, in yesterday's quarterfinals play. He made but 55 errors in the 28 games, against 85 for Vines, who had the surprising total of 54 nets and three double faults.

Vines' spectacular smashing service gave him only three aces, while it was betraying him. Shields was also credited with three service aces, but 20 more of his serves came over with such fury that Vines either netted them or drove them far beyond the baseline.

Weather conditions were decidedly unfavorable. The court was soggy, and thick waves of fog from the harbor drifted over the players continually. A heavy shower broke while Vines was making his last stand in the ninth game of the deciding set and forced a halt in the semifinal duel between Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Vines's Davis Cup teammate and his runner-up here last year, and Clifford S. Sutter, the New Orleans star, which started shortly after Shields and Vines got under way.

Allison had a set lead when the rain halted the match. He dropped the first to Sutter at 6—3, but took the next two at 6—4, 6—2.

Singles—Quarterfinal Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., 6—4, 6—2, 7—5.

Semifinal Round

Francis X. Shields, New York, defeated H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, Calif., 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

Doubles—Second Round

Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, and Henry M. Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Grady C. Frank, England, and Thomas Flynn, Bayside, L. I., 6—3, 2—6, 11—9.

George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, won by default from Elliot Hobbs and Francis Roche, Newport.

E. R. Avory and H. G. N. Lee, England, defeated Samuel Ewing, Bryn Mawr, Penna., and Donald Strachan, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—1.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, and John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Coughlin and Culley, 6—4, 11—13, 9—7.

Frank X. Shields, New York, and Frank A. Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Henry Prusoff, Seattle, and Lindley W. Tiers Jr., Cooperstown, N. Y., 6—1, 6—3.

Third Round

Jack P. Tidball and C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated R. Norris Williams 2d, Philadelphia, and J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., 8—10, 6—4, 8—6.

Eugene H. McCauliff, Yonkers, N. Y., and Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Edward McKnight, Springfield, and William Bragaw, New York, 6—1, 6—4.

George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen defeated Richard A. Covington, Asheville, N. C., and Edward Jacobs, Baltimore, 6—4, 6—2.

Frederick J. Perry and Frank H. D. Wilde, England, defeated Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., and Karl F. Kamrath, Austin, Texas, 7—5, 6—2.

R. Berkeley Bell, New York, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., defeated Manuel Alonzo, New York, and Arnold W. Jones, Providence, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn defeated Joseph L. Coughlin and Henry M. Culley, 6—4, 11—13, 9—7.

Frank A. Parker and Francis X. Shields defeated E. R. Avory and H. G. N. Lee, 6—3, 6—1.

Fourth Round

H. Ellsworth Vines, Pasadena, and Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Jack P. Tidball and C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, 6—1, 7—5.

George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen defeated Frederick J. Perry and Frank H. D. Wilde, 6—2, 6—2.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Knoxville	30	19	.612
New Orleans	29	22	.569
Nashville	25	24	.510
Memphis	25	24	.510
Little Rock	26	27	.491
Birmingham	23	25	.479
Chattanooga	25	29	.463
Atlanta	19	32	.373

Results Aug. 17

Chattanooga 5, Nashville 3.
Other games postponed.

Former Iowa Star to Coach

TARKIO, Mo. (AP)—Frank Lowell Otte '25, all Big Ten end at the University of Iowa in 1924, has been elected assistant athletic coach at Tarkio College for the 1933-34 term. Otte played professional football in 1926 and 1927 with Buffalo and New York. He succeeds Paul Browning here.

Yugoslavia Advances

OSLO, Norway, Aug. 18 (AP)—Yugoslavia yesterday won its second-round Davis Cup elimination series for 1934 from Norway, taking the doubles match for its third straight victory after winning the two singles Wednesday.

The New 'Ironman'

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Henry L. (Lou) Gehrig
New York Yankees

'Columbia Lou' Gehrig Betters Record of Scott

Already one of the greatest sluggers the game of baseball has ever known, Lou Gehrig, big first-baseman of the world champion New York Yankees, yesterday established himself as the most durable athlete in the history of the diamond sport, by playing in his 1308th consecutive major-league contest. This betters by one game the record established by L. Everett Scott, Red Sox and Yankee shortstop of a few years back. Gehrig set up this new mark in Sportsman's Park, St. Louis, where he was presented with a silver trophy. President William Harridge of the American League was one of the first to congratulate the popular first baseman.

On June 2, 1925, about one month after Scott had been benched, Gehrig took Wally Pipp's place at first base in the Yankee lineup. He was then an ambitious youngster, not long out of Columbia University, full of fight and with the makings of a great hitter. His record run actually began on June 1, however, for on that day he was called upon to pinch-hit against Washington and flied out to Goose Goslin. Since that day the big fellow has never failed to appear in the New York lineup during a regular-season game. In fact, it has been seldom, if ever, that he has missed being in exhibition games. And if World Series contests were also included in his string, Gehrig's record today would be 1327.

Gehrig is the ideal type of athlete, standing over six feet and tipping the scales around the 200 mark. Those who should know say he gets as much power behind his swing as Babe Ruth himself. Despite his 200 pounds, he fields his position remarkably well. At the present moment "Columbia Lou" is far below his usual hitting form. Perhaps he is tired, overworked, with the strain of the record he has just broken telling on his batting eye. From all appearances, he needs a rest. We wonder if he will take it.

Everett Scott, who stood about three inches under six feet and weighed only 155 pounds, began his string back in 1916, June 20, to be exact. He played 832 games with the Boston Red Sox, and then was traded to New York in 1921. With the Yankees he continued his string 475 more games before being benched on May 5, 1925.

Scott was never much of a batter, but as a fielder he bowed to none. For eight successive seasons his fielding average was the highest among American League shortstops. He was quiet, never a fighter, but just a steady, effective, hard worker. In the World Series of 1916 and 1918 he helped the Red Sox triumph over Brooklyn and Chicago, respectively. In 1922 and 1923 he was in the October classic with the Yankees against the Giants. The Yanks lost in 1922, but won the following year.

Incidentally, little Joie Sewell of the Yankees and also Cleveland came very near to Scott's record before Gehrig broke it. Sewell went 1103 contests from Sept. 13, 1922, with Cleveland, to April 30, 1930, with the Yankees.

Weetamoe Triumphs On Race Time Allowance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUZZARDS BAY, Mass., Aug. 18—The final run of the eighty-third annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club was planned today to be from the head of Buzzards Bay round Sakonnet to Newport, a racing distance of 32 miles. The incentives were cups offered by Rear Commodore E. Townsend Irwin, one for sloops and another for schooners.

Commodore Junius S. Morgan said today that he regarded the cruise as a success and it certainly exceeded expectations, both in the number of boats and the size of the individual yachts. The power boat portion was not so large as usual, but half a score of so-called cruisers, auxiliary sloops and schooners had plenty of sport on an agreed time allowance.

The fleet came across Massachusetts Bay to the canal in a 43 mile racing run yesterday, made with a westerly breeze and all hands on the starboard tack. Vanitie led almost from the start, and at one time had a lead of more than two miles. In the last 10 miles of the race Weetamoe picked up a better air under the Manomet hills and gained enough to give her the race on her time allowance.

After reaching Newport, most of the fleet will leave, while the two big racers with Shimna will stay for the annual race for the King's Cup.

St. Clair River Selected

DETROIT, Aug. 18 (AP)—The course in the St. Clair River, above Algonac, Mich., has been definitely decided upon for the running of the Harmsworth Trophy race between Gar Wood and Hubert Scott-Paine, British challenger. The Harmsworth races are scheduled for Sept. 2, 4 and 5.

Three English Women Survive In U. S. Tennis

Five Americans Fill Remaining Places in the Quarterfinal Round

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Three more of the players from Great Britain were eliminated in the United States women's lawn tennis championships yesterday on the courts at Forest Hills, leaving only three to contest the crown now held by Helen H. Jacobs.

The only real surprise elimination was the defeat of Margaret C. Scriven, champion of France, and No. 2 on the British Wightman Cup team, at the hands of Josephine N. Cruickshank, who has been neglected in recent seeding, though No. 5 on the 1932 list. Miss Cruickshank simply overwhelmed the lefthander, winning as she pleased in the final match of the day, 6—1, 6—3.

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr. won from Mrs. L. R. C. Michell, 6—1, 6—2, and Miss Jacobs disposed of Frieda James, 6—3, 6—4. But the other international matches went to the British girls, though the battles were well fought. Dorothy E. Round had the easiest time, as Mrs. John W. Van Ryn was far below the form she showed last year, and the British leader won at 6—2, 6—1. Mary F. Heeley disposed of Baroness Levi, 6—4, 7—5, and Betty Nuthall, former United States champion, repeated her Wightman Cup victory over Carolin Babcock, 6—4, 6—4.

The most brilliant performance of the week so far was the victory of Sarah H. Palfrey, who galloped through to victory over Mrs. A. J. Lamme Jr., who had eliminated Miss Ridley the day before, at 6—0, 6—2, in 17 minutes of play. The Brookline girl won five of her service games at love, and did not allow a game to Mrs. Lamme until the fourth of the second set. Up to that time Mrs. Lamme had scored only 10 points in nine games.

Three more international matches will be staged today, and two of them are likely to be brilliant performances. Mrs. Moody should win easily from Miss Heeley, but the struggles between Alice I. Marble and Miss Nuthall, and between Miss Round and Miss Palfrey, give promise of the finest play. Miss Jacobs will encounter Miss Cruickshank in the other singles battle.

Another seeded team of Californians followed Miss Cruickshank and Miss Marble out of the doubles, when Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Babcock found the play of Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele, a newly organized pair, too well balanced for them and were defeated at 9—7, 4—6, 6—4. But the other American pairs, Mrs. Moody and Miss Ryan, and Miss Palfrey and Miss Jacobs, the defending champions, both won easily at 6—1, 6—1, as did Miss Round and Miss Heeley and Miss Nuthall and Miss James, the two leading British pairs. The third foreign team, Miss Scriven and Mrs. Michell, had unexpected resistance from a new California team, Dr. Esther Bartosh and Elizabeth Deike, who captured the first set, but the British took the match, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3.

United States Women's Lawn Tennis Championships
Singles—Third Round

Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., San Francisco, defeated Mrs. L. R. C. Michell, England, 6—1, 6—2.

Mary F. Heeley, England, defeated Baroness Levi, New York, 6—4, 7—5.

Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, defeated Mrs. Gershon Hirsch, White Plains, N. Y., 6—0, 6—2.

Betty M. Nuthall, England, defeated Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—4.

Helen H. Jacobs, Berkeley, defeated Frieda James, England, 6—3, 6—4.

Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, defeated Margaret C. Scriven, England, 6—1, 6—3.

Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, Mass., defeated Mrs. A. J. Lamme Jr., Rye, N. Y., 6—0, 6—2.

Dorothy E. Round, England, defeated Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, East Orange, N. J., 6—2, 6—1.

Doubles—Second Round

Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey defeated Baroness Levi and Virginia B. Rice, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. Michell and Miss Scriven defeated Dr. Esther Bartosh and Elizabeth Deike, 1—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Jane Sharp and Norma Taubele defeated Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Babcock, 9—7, 4—6, 6—4.

Miss Nuthall and Miss James defeated Virginia Cross and Mrs. Robert H. Morris, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. Moody and Elizabeth M. Ryan defeated Eunice S. Dean and Louise M. Hormeister, 6—1, 6—1.

Kathryn Pearson and Eugenie Sampson defeated Eliza P. Coxe and Josephine Gray, 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

Joan C. Ridley and Mrs. H. C. Brunie defeated Alice C. Francis and Mae Ceurvorst, 6—2, 7—5.

Miss Round and Miss Heeley defeated Bonnie R. Miller and Frances S. Herron, 6—3, 6—1.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	84	43	.661
Minneapolis	70	60	.538
Indianapolis	65	60	.520
St. Paul	67	64	.511
Toledo	61	66	.480
Louisville	59	66	.472
Milwaukee	58	73	.438
Kansas City	50	81	.382

Results Aug. 17

Toledo 3, Kansas City 0.
Kansas City 10, Toledo 8.
Columbus 9, Milwaukee 6.
Milwaukee 6, Columbus 2.
St. Paul 13, Indianapolis 5.
Louisville 9, Minneapolis 5.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	82	56	.594
Rochester	76	64	.543
Baltimore	73	66	.525
Toronto	71	67	.514
Albany	65	71	.478
Montreal	65	72	.474
Buffalo	65	72	.474
Jersey City	54	83	.394

Results Aug. 17

Rochester 5, Jersey City 4.
Rochester 5, Jersey City 0.
Albany 8, Montreal 1.
Buffalo 9, Baltimore 3.
Toronto 2, Newark 2 (9 innings, tie).

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	82	56	.594
Hollywood	81	56	.591
Portland	79	57	.581
Sacramento	80	58	.580
Oakland	63	73	.463
San Francisco	57	80	.416
Missions	56	82	.406
Seattle	50	86	.368

Results Aug. 17

Seattle 5, Missions 3.
San Francisco 3, Oakland 2.
Portland 8, Hollywood 2.
Sacramento 4, Los Angeles 3.

Texas A. & M. Reduces Prices

COLLEGE STATION, Texas (AP)—Substantial reductions in the prices of football tickets for the Texas Aggies' home games during the coming season have been announced by Aggie athletic officials. Tickets for the Texas Aggie-University of Texas Longhorn tilt, to be played Nov. 30 at College Station, are $2 each. Ticket prices for the Cadets' other home games will be as follows: Trinity University, Sept. 23, 90c; Baylor University, Oct. 28, $1.50, and S. M. U., Nov. 11, $1.50.

Chicago Bowlers Reach the Final For Singles Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—Two local players won the semifinal singles matches in the sixteenth annual national championship tournament of the American Lawn Bowling Association at the Lakeside L. B. C. in Jackson Park here yesterday. They were James McArthur and William Moore of the Chicago L. B. C. It was agreed to play the final Sunday at their own Washington Park green for the Robert D. Kay trophy.

Moore defeated George Cobban of Van Cortland, N. Y., in one semifinal, 15 to 11, while McArthur outscored Samuel Hainey, another Chicago club entry, 15 to 8. Cobban eliminated the title defender, S. A. Tulloch of Chicago, 15 to 9, in the second round.

Pasadena (Calif.) carried away the three high team cups. Yesterday the crew skipped by Albert Dehner of the coast city won the East-West title and the Archie G. Bennett trophy, defeating William McPhail's quartet from Buffalo, N. Y., 17 to 15. The doubles team of W. D. ("Hap") Dehner and Albert Dehner proved victorious in the final, 24 to 23, over Fred H. Galbraith and Duncan Gillies of Buffalo, capturing the Boston Scottish Border Club trophy. On Tuesday the Pasadena combination won the United States championship and the Robertson trophy.

Boston was selected as the scene of the national championship meet in 1934. The summary:

Singles—First Round

James McArthur, Chicago, defeated James Kershaw, Fall River, Mass., 15 to 9.
Rodger McArthur, Chicago, defeated Dennis Rooney, West Side, Chicago, 15 to 5.
S. L. Tompkins, Lakeside, Chicago, defeated James Freeburn, Chicago, 15 to 8.
William Milmine, Chicago, defeated E. L. Richardson, Milwaukee, 15 to 7.
William Kidd, Chicago, defeated Paul Brugere, Pittsburgh, Penna., 15 to 9.
James Hirst, Boston, defeated Walter Jackson, Chicago, 15 to 7.
James McArthur, Chicago, defeated J. J. Shean, Lakeside, Chicago, 15 to 13.
Andrew Scobbie, Chicago, defeated James Kelso, Pittsburgh, 15 to 11.
Samuel Hainey, Chicago, defeated Jack Fisher, Boston, 15 to 13.
Robert Whitehead, Milwaukee, defeated Robert Johnson, Chicago, 15 to 3.
L. W. Budd, Lakeside, defeated Lewis Mitchell, Chicago, 15 to 10.
Malcolm McKenzie, Chicago, defeated T. P. Shean, Lakeside, Chicago, 15 to 7.
W. J. Whipple, Lakeside, defeated John Gray, Chicago, 15 to 3.
Charles Pleas, Winter Haven, Fla., defeated C. W. Dornat, Chicago, 15 to 14.
F. H. Crossby, Chicago, defeated Albert Patterson, Chicago, 15 to 13.
Robert Savage, Chicago, defeated John Myers, Lakeside, 15 to 10.
L. D. McArthur, Chicago, defeated A. E. Morgan, Lakeside, 15 to 13.
Dr. H. N. MacKechnie, Lakeside, defeated George Reid, Van Cortland, N. Y., 15 to 8.

Second Round

L. McArthur defeated R. McArthur, 15 to 9.
W. Milmine defeated Tompkins, 15 to 8.
Hirst defeated Kidd, 15 to 8.
J. McArthur defeated Scobbie, 17 to 8.
Hainey defeated Whitehead, 15 to 7.
McKenzie defeated Budd, 15 to 13.
Whipple defeated Pleas, 15 to 3.
Crosby defeated Savage, 15 to 12.
Mackechnie defeated L. D. McArthur, 15 to 10.
William Moore, Chicago, defeated William Alston, Milwaukee, 15 to 14.
David Rees, Chicago, defeated W. W. McConnachie, Pittsburgh, 15 to 1.
R. P. Dunlop, Chicago, defeated H. H. Howells, Lakeside, 15 to 5.
T. C. Reed, Orlando, Fla., defeated J. Gallagher, Chicago, 15 to 9.
S. A. Tulloch, Chicago, defeated Duncan Gillies, Buffalo, by default.
H. H. Dunlop, Chicago, defeated J. J. Kelly, Chicago, 15 to 13.
George Cobban, Van Courtland, N. Y., defeated John McKenzie, Chicago, 15 to 10.

Third Round

Milmine defeated L. McArthur, 15 to 10.
J. McArthur defeated Hirst, 15 to 10.
Hainey defeated McKenzie, 15 to 10.
Crossby defeated Whipple, 15 to 9.
Moore defeated MacKechnie, 15 to 6.
Reese defeated R. P. Dunlop, 15 to 5.
Tulloch defeated Reed, 15 to 5.
Cobban defeated H. A. Dunlop, 15 to 8.

Fourth Round

Hainey defeated Crossby, 15 to 11.
Moore defeated Rees, 15 to 8.
Cobban defeated Tulloch, 15 to 9.
J. McArthur defeated Milmine, 15 to 11.

Semifinal Round

J. McArthur defeated Hainey, 15 to 8.
Moore defeated Cobban, 15 to 11.

Giants Gain Ground Beating Cincinnati

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	65	43	.602
Pittsburgh	62	49	.559
Chicago	61	51	.545
St. Louis	62	53	.539
Boston	60	52	.536
Philadelphia	46	64	.418
Brooklyn	44	63	.411
Cincinnati	44	69	.389

Results Aug. 17

New York 7, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 5.
Chicago at Boston, postponed.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn, postponed.

Five smart double plays helped the New York Giants to a 7-to-2 victory over the Cincinnati Reds yesterday in the National League baseball race, enabling them to increase their lead over the idle Pittsburgh Pirates to 4½ games. Roy Parmelee won his eleventh contest of the season, despite the fact that the Reds touched him for 13 hits. The Giants collected 11 safeties, six of them coming in the first inning for five runs. Benny Frey started for the Reds and was driven out in the first. Gus Mancuso hit three singles for the winners and batted in three runs.

Tex Carleton was effective against Philadelphia yesterday and the St. Louis Cardinals turned in a 9-to-5 triumph. The victory put the Cards back in the first division, one-half game ahead of the Braves. The Phillies took a one-run lead in the second inning, but the Cardinals tied the score in the fourth and then rallied for six runs in the fifth. Joe Medwick hit a pair of homers behind Carleton and Jimmy Collins hit one. Chuck Klein connected with his twentieth circuit smash of the season in the eighth with two men on. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	5	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	x—	7	11	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—	2	13	4

Batteries—Parmelee and Mancuso; Frey, Stout, Kolp and Lombardi. Losing pitcher—Frey. Umpires—Magerkurth and Quigley. Time—2h. 10m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	1	1—	9	14	2
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1—	5	8	2

Batteries—Carleton and O'Farrell; Holley, Liska, Elliott and Todd. Losing pitcher—Holley. Umpires—Reardon, Moran and Barr. Time—1h. 57m.

De Mar Wins Cleveland Race

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 18 (AP)—No. 19 was in the bag for Clarence H. De Mar today. The veteran Marathon runner led a field of 38 starters along a 26-mile 385-yard route through Cleveland streets and parks yesterday to win an Irish Day race in 2 hours and 34 minutes. It was his nineteenth victory in 25 years of competition. Periodically during the race the 45-year-old De Mar drenched his head with a cup of water. He finished five minutes ahead of Percy Wyer of Toronto, Ont., 15 minutes ahead of Harold M. Sutton, a "dark horse" of Cleveland, and 18 minutes ahead of Mel Porter of Newark, N. J.

Harry Cooper Leads Field In Canadian Open

Glen Oaks Professional Golfer Two Strokes Under Par for First 18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 18—Harry Cooper of the Glen Oaks Club of the Cooper district, the defending champion, led the field after the first 18 holes of the annual 72-hole medal competition for the Canadian open golf championship had been completed on Thursday. His 70, two strokes under par, was one better than R. M. Alston of Ottawa Rivermead, Joe Kirkwood of Chicago and Johnny Farrell of Mamaroneck, N. Y., and this trio was closely pursued by seven players who had par-equaling 72s.

Most of the leaders were fairly consistent in their scoring over the par 35-37 course, but Farrell's round was a combination of brilliance and hard luck. Going out, he carded a 31 and a putt, for an eagle on the ninth hole and a 30, jumped out of the cup. Coming in he slipped, taking a 40. R. H. Green, one of the leading Canadians, was just the reverse. He was out in 39, but came home in 33, getting an eagle 3 on the home hole.

The first day's play promised a stirring struggle for the Rivermead trophy and the title as no less than 23 players were within six strokes of each other. A feature of the day's play was the strong showing of the Canadians. Led by Alston they occupied 15 of the first 23 places. Not since 1914 has a Canadian won the championship; but there is a possibility the home forces may break through to stop the string of American successes this week.

C. Ross Somerville of the London Hunt Club, United States amateur champion, and Frank Corrigan of Ottawa Chaudiere, led the amateurs with 73s. The cards of the leaders follow:

Player	Out	In	Tl.
Harry Cooper, Glen Oak, Ill.	36	34	70
R. M. Alston, Ottawa	37	34	71
Joe Kirkwood, Chicago	35	36	71
Johnny Farrell, Mamaroneck	31	40	71
Tom Grossart, St. Andrews, Toronto	34	38	72
Jack Armitage, Dundas Valley	36	36	72
Willie Goggin, Salada Beach	35	37	72
R. H. Green, Kingston	39	33	72
Willie Lamb, Uplands	35	37	72
Leo Diegel, Agua Caliente	36	36	72
Geo. Von Elm, Detroit	36	36	72
*C. Ross Somerville, London Hunt	37	36	73
Horton Smith, Chicago	38	35	73
Joe A. Noble, Galt	39	34	73
*Frank Corrigan, Ottawa Chaudiere	35	38	73
W. P. Crompton, Muskoka Lakes	37	36	73
A. F. MacPherson, Montreal Marlborough	36	37	73
*J. H. Cipman, Lambton	39	35	74
Mortie Dutra, Royal Oak, Mich.	38	36	74
Lex Robson, Islington	38	36	74
Walter Smithers, Royal Ottawa	33	41	74
Bob Cunningham, Royal York	37	37	74
Andy Kay, Lambton	36	38	74
Victor Ghezzi, Rumson	36	39	75
Al Houghton, Bethesda	36	39	75
*Joe Thompson, Royal York	38	37	75
Ben Coltrin, San Francisco	38	37	75
*Jack Wallis, Royal York	38	38	76
Hugh Borthwick, Rouge Hills	34	42	76
C. H. Perkins, West Hartford, Conn.	37	39	76
Jimmie Johnstone, Rosedale	36	40	76
*F. G. Hoblitzel, Lambton	37	39	76
*R. M. Mickles, Beaconsfield	37	39	76
Jack Littler, Ottawa Hunt	36	40	76
Gene Sarazen, Miami	40	36	76
D. A. Ferguson, Weston	38	38	76
Ralph Guldahl, St. Louis	39	37	76
Jules Huot, Kent Quebec	36	40	76
Robert Burns, Hampstead, Montreal	36	40	76
Felix Serafin, Scranton, Penna.	38	38	76
Tommy Filmore, Detroit	38	38	76
*M. Polhill, Royal York	37	40	77
Ernie Trumper, Cliffside	36	41	77
*Gil Walker, Royal York	38	39	77
Dave Spittal, Toronto	39	38	77
Jack Gordon, Buffalo	37	40	77
George Cumming, Toronto Golf	39	38	77
Howard A. Tryon, Elmira	38	39	77
Reg Sansom, Glen Mawr	39	38	77
Tom Kerrigan, Mount Vernon	36	41	77
*Jack Nash, London Hunt	42	35	77

*Amateur.

Touring Athletes Win Eight Firsts In European Meet

PARIS, Aug. 18 (AP)—Johnny Morriss, United States high hurdle champion, started the touring American track and field team away winging yesterday in its meet with a crack European field by winning the 110-meter high hurdles in 14.6 seconds, easily outclassing the rest of the field. The Frenchman Sangeron was second and Castang third. Both had handicaps.

Ralph H. Metcalfe, Marquette's Negro speedster, won the 100-meter dash in 10.6s. for the second straight American victory. Texier, the French champion, was second to Metcalfe, and Legrand was third.

Metcalfe also dashed to victory at 200 meters, defeating Parmentier and Robert Paul, the French champion, in 21.6s. Paul and Metcalfe ran from scratch.

John F. Anderson, America's Olympic discus champion, won his event, with a toss of 49.43 meters (approximately 162ft. 2in.), with Henri J. Laborde, ex-Stanford star, second, at 48.22 meters.

The first American defeat came in the 300-meters, where Joseph P. McCluskey, ex-Fordham star, finished a poor fourth behind LeFevre of France, whose time of 8m. 33s. was a new national record. Lecuron of France was second and the ex-French champion, Roger Rochard, was third.

Glenn V. Cunningham, Ivan W. Fuqua, Metcalfe and Morriss combined to win the medley sprint relay in 1m. 55.6s. to give Americans the victory in eight of the nine events on the program.

Cunningham, America's premier middle distance runner, continued his victorious march against foreign competition as he outfooted Erik Ny, Sweden's Olympic star, to win the 800 meters in the fine time of 1m. 51.2s. Norman of France was third.

George "Spitz" Jr., American intercollegiate champion, continued the American sweep as he won the high jump with a leap of 1.96 meters (6ft. 5⅛ in.) with Andre Tribet, the French champion, second and Claude Menard third.

Fuqua, former Indiana star, running from the scratch won the 400-meter dash in 47.8s. He gave away handicaps of several yards to his opponents.

West Indians Score 152

BLACKPOOL, Eng., Aug. 18 (Canadian Press)—The touring West Indies cricketers yesterday scored 152 runs in the second innings of their game against Sir Lindsay Parkinson's eleven. The visitors had a first-innings score of 165 and Sir Lindsay's eleven 116.

Weaver Effective As Senators Pound White Sox Pitching

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	73	38	.658
New York	65	45	.591
Philadelphia	55	55	.500
Cleveland	57	59	.491
Detroit	55	59	.482
Chicago	51	60	.459
Boston	49	61	.445
St. Louis	44	72	.379

Results Aug. 17

Washington 14, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 7, New York 6 (10 innings).
Cleveland 15, Philadelphia 4.
Boston 6, Detroit 2.

Combining effective pitching with a 16-hit attack, the Washington Senators won their ninth straight baseball game yesterday in the American League, defeating the Chicago White Sox for the third time in succession, 14 to 1. The victory put the Senators 7½ contests ahead of the second-place Yankees, who were beaten by the Browns. Monte Weaver limited the White Sox to four hits and was never in much trouble. His mates pounded four Chicago pitchers for a total of 16 safeties, including a homer by Moe Berg. Walter Miller, who has beaten the Senators on three occasions this season, started against them yesterday but did not finish the first inning.

While Lou Gehrig was breaking Everett Scott's consecutive game record in Sportsman's Park, St. Louis, the Browns were defeating the New York Yankees, 7 to 6, in 10 innings. Manager Rogers Hornsby was a big factor in the St. Louis victory, for it was his homer in the ninth inning as a pinch hitter that tied the score and sent the game into overtime. Melillo's single and a double by Levey produced the winning run in the tenth. Dickey and Ruth of the Yanks, and Hemsley of the Browns, also hit homers. It was the Babe's twenty-seventh of the season.

The Cleveland Indians pounded the ball to all corners of their own stadium yesterday and defeated the Philadelphia Athletics, 15 to 4. Connie Mack used four boxmen against the Tribe, but each one was hit hard. Earl Averill led his team's 19-hit attack with a single, double, triple and homer, accounting for six runs. Bill Cissell hit a double and homer. Monte Pearson did the pitching for the Indians, and, although touched for 13 hits, was never in much trouble.

Bob "Lefty" Weiland held the Detroit Tigers to five hits yesterday at Navin Field and the Boston Red Sox won, 6 to 2. The triumph gave the Boston club an even break in the four-game series. Weiland was rather wild at times, walking six men, but he was effective in the pinches, striking out five. The Sox collected 10 safeties off Auker and Hogsett, Dale Alexander leading the attack with three out of four. Bill Walters hit a triple. The scores by innings:

At Chicago

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Washington	5	0	1	0	2	4	1	0	0—	14	16	0
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	1	4	3

Batteries—Weaver and Sewell, Berg; Miller, Kimsey, Haid, Faber and Sullivan. Losing pitcher—Miller. Umpires—Kolls, Moriarty and Geisel. Time—2h. 7m.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	1—	7	11	0
New York	0	2	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0—	6	13	0

Batteries—Blaeholder, Stiles and Hemsley, Shea; Gomez, Pennock, Moore and Dickey. Winning pitcher—Stiles. Losing pitcher—Pennock. Umpires—Dinneen, Van Graflan and Hildebrand. Time—2h. 28m.

At Cleveland

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cleveland	1	0	2	0	7	2	2	0	x—	15	19	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0—	4	13	3

Batteries—Pearson and Spencer; Earnshaw, Peterson, Walberg, Coombs and Cochrane, Madjeski. Losing pitcher—Earnshaw. Umpires—Ormsby and Owens. Time—1h. 52m.

At Detroit

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0—	6	10	0
Detroit	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—	2	5	1

Batteries—Weiland and Ferrell; Auker, Hogsett and Pasek. Losing pitcher—Auker. Umpires—Summers and McGowan. Time—2h. 4m.

Kent Wins Only Game Finished in Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 18 (Canadian Press)—Kent defeated Northampton by 429 runs in the only first-class county cricket match finished yesterday. Others will end today. The closing scores:

Kent 224 and 343 for four declared (Todd 67, Ames 145 not out, Valentine 104); Northampton 92 and 46 (Freeman seven for 19), at Dover.

Essex 420 and 173 for three (Cutmore 83 not out); Surrey 271 (Block 75), at Southend.

Sussex 461 for three declared (John Langridge 250 not out); Glamorgan 274 for six (D. Davies 67, Duckfield 53, Jenkins 52 not out, Morgan 55 not out), at Hove.

Hampshire 437 (Bailey 106, Smith four for 92); Leicester 177 for four (Berry 58, Shipman 80), at Leicester.

Lancashire 538 for nine declared (Iddon 182, Lister 96, Jackson four for 80); Worcester 191 (Nichol 58, E. Green 50, Booth four for 54, Parkinson four for 54) and, following on, 20 for none, at Worcester.

Gloucester 431 (Hammond 231, Copson seven for 62); Derby 196 (Townsend 67, Parker seven for 93), and, following on, 19 for one, at Cheltenham.

York 515 (Hollmes 65, Sutcliffe 96, Leyland 134, Mitchell 138); Nottingham 324 and 25 for two, at Bradford.

Somerset 505 for nine declared (Longrigg 101, Case 111, White 51, Atkinson four for 97); Middlesex 196 and 68 for none.

American Presents Two Good Will Sports Cups

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—"This cup is given in the name of youth, friendship and peace. The donor loves England. He loves his own America, and this cup shall symbolize his earnest prayer that the youth of England and the youth of America may attain to a friendship so warm that it will kindle the flame of universal peace."

These are the words inscribed on the "Good Will" cups which have been given to the English Schools Athletic Association by Edward Roscoe Mathews, American stock broker and ranch holder. In addition, Mr. Mathews has presented £200.

The cups, perpetual challenge trophies, will be competed for annually and awarded to the two outstanding schools of the year—one for boys, one for girls. Mr. Mathews thought of this plan while he was in California last winter and he arranged, through Sir Noel Curtis Bennett and Sir Harry Preston, that his gift to further the friendship between the English-speaking nations should take this form.

Star Athlete to Coach

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—Ray Brown, Constance, (Calif.) captain of the Southern California football team last fall, and voted the most valuable player on the Trojan squad, will be line coach at the University of Cincinnati this season. He will also coach the Bearcat basketball team.

Sale of Indian Lands Prohibited In Drastic Order

Collier Takes Most Effective Step in Decades to Protect Indian Property

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 — In a sweeping order yesterday forbidding the further sale or alienation of Indian lands, the Indian Bureau took the longest step in decades to protect Indian property and preserve what little land there is left to the Indian out of his vast heritage.

The order, signed by Mr. John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and approved my Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, sets aside the notorious allotment law under which Indian property has been reduced from 133,000,000 acres in 1887 to only 47,000,000 acres today, and announces a new policy designed to increase Indian lands.

Mr. Collier, in making public his sweeping decision, pointed out that it provided only a breathing spell to the Indian from his losing fight with exploiters. The final decision in the matter is up to Congress, which will have to repeal the allotment law if the ban on alienation of Indian lands is to stand.

It is the commissioner's intention to seek such legislation at the next session of Congress. In addition, he also plans to ask for funds for the repurchase of alienated lands and a necessary increase in the size of reservations now totally inadequate for the support of the Indian population living on them.

Experts on the Indian problem long have considered the allotment law as the major cause of Indian ills today. Under it the reservations of many tribes were subdivided and each member given a share. The ease with which they have been permitted to sell this land, the only capital they possessed, for monetary benefits or luxuries such as automobiles, has made them an easy prey and reduced large numbers of Indians to a state of complete impoverishment.

In addition, this happened to many Indians who had received no initiation into the manners and methods of present American civilization. Deprived of their tribal associations they were thrown out into a life for which they were entirely unfitted. The result is what is known as the Indian problem.

Mr. Collier's statement issued in explalation of the order follows:

"The sale of Indian home lands, under the allotment law, has been one of the principal causes of the ruin of tribes in all parts of the country. The Indian lands in 1887 totaled 133,000,000 acres. Today, they total only 47,000,000 acres. The allotment system has continued to squander the Indian lands and the present order will act as a temporary check on this process which, if it continued, would disinherit all but a few of the Indians. There are 7,000,000 acres of irrigated and dry-farming lands, belonging to the heirs of deceased allottees. Under the allotment system practically all of this land must be sold, usually for inadequate prices, and the resultant pittances are quickly used up. The Indians then become homeless wanderers.

"The new order does not solve the problem of the allotment system, but merely gains for the Indians a breathing spell. The allotment system must be revised in the most drastic way by act of Congress, if the Indian lands are to be permanently salvaged. Bills will be introduced in Congress in January to this end.

"And it is imperative to get new land for some, at least, of the 100,000 Indians already made homeless by the allotment system. If emergency funds cannot be used to buy this land, Congress must be solicited for the necessary appropriations."

Knights of Columbus Maintain Ban on Liquor

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (AP)—Reaffirming their stand on temperance within the order, the Knights of Columbus in their national convention yesterday voted down a motion to lift the ban prohibiting intoxicating liquor at their meetings or in their clubhouses.

Mr. Daniel H. Carmody, supreme knight, said "The Knights of Columbus have always stood for temperance. The question of prohibition does not affect its stand in any way."

Reich Government Withdraws Officials Supervising Industry

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The National Socialist Government is withdrawing party representatives appointed in the early days of the revolution to supervise industry.

A notification of the industry department of the Reich places strict limits upon the employment of such representatives where boards of directors of companies are concerned. These representatives are to be removed unless their appointment or retention is specially sanctioned by the Government. Such sanction will be given only in very exceptional cases and to individuals technically qualified for the work. Even then these representatives are to be required to serve on such boards in an honorary capacity or on very small remuneration. In no case may they continue to receive the large salaries now sometimes paid to them.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stock Market Is Affected by Late Selling Flurry

Trading Turns Dull After Reaction With Few Recoveries

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—A late selling wave today rocked the list rather vigorously before subsiding. Rails and utilities resisted well, but numerous industrials sagged 1 to 4 points before recovering portions of their losses.

Trading again turned dull as soon as the selling had spent itself, but declines of around 1 to 3 points were suffered by Western Union, United States Industrial Alcohol, Case, Deere, United States Steel, American Telephone, du Pont and American Can.

Transfers approximated 2,100,000 shares.

Professional Trading

Some renewal of public participation was reported in yesterday's flareup, but it was mostly of the odd-lot type. More business of this character appeared in the early hours today. But volume, in most cases, was small.

Prfofessionals continued to pass stocks back and forth on the floor, with intermittent waves of enthusiasm, and orders on the specialists' books, either to buy or sell, were still exceedingly slim.

Week-end trade reviews reported recessions from the midsummer peak were somewhat larger than a week ago, but found there had been no serious slowing down of industry and that the possibility of any sizable recessions was now remote.

Bond Prices Firm

Bond prices were firm today with trading interest somewhat narrower in harmony with the slow pace of the stock market.

Higher prices were paid for some of the prime investment issues, notably American Telephone 4½s, 1939, which sold at a point gain. Secondary rails lagged a bit after a slightly higher opening.

Fairly substantial dealings were recorded in the Allegheny Corporation loans, St. Paul 5s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, Erie 5s and Southern Railway 4s, among others, in a range close to yesterday's final levels.

Profit-taking tended to shade small early gains in the industrial and utility divisions. American & Foreign Power 5s backed up about a point under light selling. Armour & Co. 4½s had a similar recession. International Telephone issues edged forward fractionally, but Postal Telegraph 5s yielded a small amount of ground.

A stronger demand was evident in the foreign list with many issues moving ahead from fractions to around a point. Among this category were the British 5½s, Chile 6s, and Belgian 7s.

United States Government issues were generally firm with price changes confined to narrow limits.

Entire Far West Will Be Flying NRA Banner Soon

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18—With an aggregate of 240,130 agreements signed to Aug. 16 in 13 western states, the entire far west will soon be under the NRA banner, it is revealed by a survey compiled by the Bank of America, Pacific Coast branch banking institution. These pledges affect more than 1,000,000 employees.

California leads the far west in its response to President Roosevelt's national recovery plan with a total of 114,783 agreements signed to date.

The bank points out, meanwhile, latest reports from Alaska and Hawaii, with total agreements of 102 and 282 respectively, indicate that Uncle Sam's territories are losing no time in joining up with the Blue Eagle.

The NRA program is going forward on a wave of business improvement as reflected in a 4.2 point rise in the Bank of America index of western business for July. The preliminary July index of 64.2 marks a 19.3 per cent increase over the all-time low of 53.8, in March, 1933, and more than two points above July a year ago. The Bank's index is composed of figures derived from carloadings. Bank debits and electric power production.

Dividend Declarations

Lily-Tulip Cup Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 37½ cents a share on the common stock, payable Sept 15 to stockholders of record Sept. 1.

A dividend of 20 per cent, payable on all policies expiring in September, has been declared by the American Mutual Liberty Insurance Company.

J. I. Case Company declared a dividend of $1 on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stockholders of record Sept. 12.

International Harvester Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 15 cents on the common, payable Oct. 16 to stock of record Sept. 20.

United States Foil Company declared a quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the common, compared with 5 cents in the two previous quarters. The regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 was also declared on the preferred. Both dividends are payable Oct. 2 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Public Service Corporation of New Jersey declared the regular quarterly dividends on each of the company's 8 per cent, 7 per cent and $5 cumulative preferred stocks. All dividends are payable Sept. 30 to stockholders of record Sept. 1. The regular monthly dividend was also declared on the company's 6 per cent preferred stock, payable Sept. 30.

Railway Earnings

New York, Chicago St. Louis

	1933	1932
July gross	$3,029,090	$2,252,942
Net oper inc	783,634	102,350
Surp aft chgs	237,064	*505,693
Seven mos gross	17,217,141	17,376,333
Net oper inc	2,890,328	667,736
Def aft chgs	939,967	3,007,623

*Deficit.

Kansas City Southern
(Including Texarkana & Fort Smith)

	1933	1932
July gross	$821,323	$750,138
Net after taxes	153,721	61,632
Seven mos' gross	5,399,070	5,843,989
Net after taxes	900,367	734,709

Woolen Goods Demand Off

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Demand for wool piece goods was retarded this week, reports the New York Wool Top Exchange, due to refusal of many mills to quote prices. Price adjustments were necessitated by application of the NRA code to the industry.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	Range Low	Div. in $	Stock	Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 18	Last Aug. 17
40½	13⅛	1.20	Abraham & Str	200	35	33	35	..
13⅝	3	..	Adams Express	1500	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	10
21⅞	8	1	Adams Millis	1400	18⅛	17¼	17¼	17¼
12⅜	5⅛	..	Addressograph	200	9⅜	8⅛	8⅛	9
9⅝	1⅜	..	Advance Rumely	200	6	5	5	6
11⅝	5⅝	.60	*Affiliated Prod	800	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
103¼	47½	3	Air Reduction	3100	101	98	98⅜	100⅜
31	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	22500	28⅛	26⅝	26⅝	28
8¼	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	6400	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	6
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	15⅞	15½	15⅝	15
135	70⅝	6	Allied Chem	8100	133	129½	130	131½
26⅝	6	..	Allis Chalmers	2500	19¾	19	19	19⅝
24	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	500	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16
41¼	18½	2	Amerada	600	37¼	34⅞	35½	34
35	7¾	..	Am Ag Ch Del	200	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29¼
23½	8	..	Am Bank Note	3100	20⅜	18⅞	18⅞	20⅛
16⅝	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	1600	12⅛	11	11⅝	12
58	38	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	44	44	44	..
106	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	100	100	100	..
97½	49⅛	4	Am Can	5300	89	85⅝	87½	88
134	112	7	Am Can pf	200	129¾	129¾	129¾	129
39⅝	6⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	4000	30⅞	27¾	29⅞	30⅞
51⅛	34	3‡	Am Chicle	200	47	47	47	47
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	35200	66	60½	62¼	64⅞
8	1	..	Am Encaustic T	200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
13	3⅛	..	Am European	100	9	9	9	8½
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	7500	13⅛	11⅞	12⅛	12⅞
44⅞	7⅛	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	24
35⅜	6⅛	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	20½	20½	20½	..
27¼	4⅝	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	200	16½	16	16	16½
21½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	1400	17⅝	16⅛	17	17¼
16	2⅛	..	Am Hide & L	200	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	11⅛
57⅛	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	44	43⅛	43⅛	42⅜
17½	3¾	..	Am Ice	1800	12⅛	11	11	12
15⅜	4¼	..	Am International	4300	11	10⅛	10⅛	11
3½	¼	..	Am La France	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9⅛	1⅛	..	Am La Fr pf	30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..
39⅝	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	1900	31⅜	30	30¼	31
63	17⅜	..	Am Loco pf	300	56	56	56	55
23⅜	3⅛	..	Am Metal	4000	19¼	18⅛	19	19¼
30½	17	1½	Am News	100	28	28	28	28
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	7400	12⅞	12	12	12⅜
41⅛	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1200	30	28½	28½	29
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	100	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	..
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	10900	16	15⅛	15⅜	15¾
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	13500	24⅛	22⅜	23¼	23⅜
47⅝	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	200	41	40½	40½	39½
7⅛	⅜	..	Am Seating	400	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
4½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	600	2	2	2	2
36⅝	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	26	26	26	24⅜
42½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	11400	36⅞	34¼	35⅛	36
85	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	300	77	76	76	..
73	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	61	61	61	61
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	2000	21⅝	20⅛	21	21¼
47⅞	30	2½¶	Am Stores	500	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	41⅛
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛	61½
112¼	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	110¼	110¼	110¼	..
134¾	88½	9	Am Tel & Tel	6400	128½	125⅛	126½	127⅞
25	4⅝	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	15	15	15	..
37⅝	10	..	Am Type F pf	10	26½	26⅛	26⅛	25⅜
43⅛	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	2200	29⅞	28	28	29⅜
35⅞	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	2100	24⅛	23⅛	24	23½
17	3⅛	..	Am Woolen	3300	15	14⅜	14⅜	15
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	1600	57	54	54	55
4⅛	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	..
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	500	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	25100	17⅜	16⅞	17⅛	17¾
39¼	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	2600	28⅜	26¾	27	27
90	62½	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	82	80	80	..
29¼	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26
7⅜	1⅛	..	Armour Ill A	7200	6	5⅞	6	5⅞
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	9200	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	2900	67⅛	63½	65	67⅛
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	800	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5½
9½	2	..	Artloom Corp	20	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	..
9⅞	3½	..	Art Metal Const	20	6	6	6	6
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	800	16⅛	15½	15½	15⅞
56¼	18	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	50	50	50	..
80⅛	34⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	5900	62½	59⅜	61	60⅜
79⅜	50	5	Atchison pf	200	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	70
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	400	45½	44⅜	44⅜	44
31⅞	12⅞	1	Atl Refining	8700	27⅜	26⅜	27⅛	27¼
39⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	400	29⅛	29	29	29
81½	61	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	79	79	79	..
15	1½	..	Atlas Tack	300	15⅛	15	15	15
44¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	5200	60⅜	55⅜	57⅛	60⅜
9⅜	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	200	6⅛	6	6	..
16⅝	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	9900	12	11⅛	11⅛	11¾
			—B—					
17⅝	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	26500	14⅛	13	13⅜	14
60	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	47	47	47	46
37⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	13900	30⅛	29⅛	29⅜	29⅞
39⅛	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	32	31	31⅛	30
40	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	35½
100¾	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	104	104	104	104
7⅛	⅜	..	Barker Bros	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	7500	9	8½	8⅝	9
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	500	18¾	18	18	18
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	7900	11¾	10⅞	10⅞	11
91½	62¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	300	89⅞	88⅜	89½	88
15	14	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	1000	14⅞	14⅜	14½	14⅞
21⅛	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	4900	17⅞	16⅝	17	17½
31½	9	..	Best & Co	900	30	29	29	29⅛
49⅛	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	18200	40⅞	38⅛	39	40⅝
82	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	900	67⅝	66	66	67
29½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	60	19	18	19	19
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	700	15⅛	15	15	15
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	1700	44⅝	42	42	43½
37⅞	18	1.60†	Borden	1600	31½	29¾	30⅛	31
21⅞	5⅛	..	Borg Warner	8400	19⅞	18⅜	19	19⅝
4½	⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	3	3	3	..
14⅝	2¾	..	Briggs Mfg	3900	11	10	10½	11
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1200	33	31⅛	31⅝	33⅞
83½	14	6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	79¼	78⅛	78¼	80½
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	..
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	300	78	78	78	77
53⅞	28	3	Brown Shoe	500	48⅛	46⅛	46⅛	..
4¼	½	..	Bruns Terminal	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1¾
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	9½	9	9	9⅛
19⅜	2⅜	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	13⅜	13	13	..
9⅞	2	..	Budd Mfg	2200	7	6⅜	6⅞	6¾
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	30	25½	25	25⅛	..
5⅜	1	..	Budd Wheel	400	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	200	9¼	8½	8⅛	9¼
20⅞	6⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	1200	17⅞	16⅞	17	17
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
4¼	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	200	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
43¼	8½	..	Byers	3400	33⅛	31	31⅞	32⅜
			—C—					
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	300	28	28	28	27
2¼	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	100	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
16¼	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	400	11	10½	10½	10¼
9⅜	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1500	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6½
41½	7½	..	Canada Dry	9500	32½	29⅞	31	31⅝
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	5500	16½	15⅝	16	16
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	19400	73⅛	68⅝	70⅞	73
39⅜	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	3200	23	21⅞	21⅞	22⅞
4⅜	⅝	..	Celotex v. t. c.	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	41600	43⅜	38⅝	41¼	42¼
12¾	1½	..	Celotex Co pf	20	10	10	10	..
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	32	32	32	32¾
11⅞	2	..	Century Ribbon	100	7½	7½	7½	..
42⅞	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	13100	35½	32¾	33⅝	34½
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	5	5	5	4¾
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	16½	16½	16½	19
52½	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	2800	50	48½	48⅝	50
48	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	11000	47¼	45½	46	47
8½	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	300	5¼	5	5	5
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1800	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	5900	14⅝	13¼	14	14½
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	3500	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	11½
34¾	2	..	Chi &N'west pf	100	20	20	20	..
12⅝	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	500	10⅝	9¾	9¾	10⅛
10½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1200	7½	6⅝	6⅝	7
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	500	10	8⅞	9⅝	9
19⅛	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	400	12	10½	10½	11
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	1200	25⅞	24	24⅜	25
10⅛	2	..	Childs Company	200	7	7	7	6¾
41⅜	7¾	..	Chrysler	79600	41⅜	39¼	40	40
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	100	70⅛	70	70	70
3⅞	¼	..	City Stores	1900	2	1⅞	2	1¾
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	60	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..
14¼	5	..	Clark Equipment	10	10	10	10	..
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	30	29¼	29¼	28¼
100	90	7	Cluett pbdy pf	510	98½	97	97	100
22⅞	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	18⅛	17¼	17¼	18
86⅝	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	88	88	88	..
21	3	..	Collins & Aikman	3600	18¾	17½	18	18¼
17⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1600	7	6½	6⅝	6⅞
54	16	..	Colo F&I pf	10	24	24	24	20
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southhern	80	45	42	43	44
28⅛	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	7500	20	18⅞	19⅛	20⅛
24½	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	400	22⅛	21	21⅛	21
71½	23⅛	2	*Columbian Carb	2200	61	60	61	60½
15½	4	..	Comm Credit	1200	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	13¼
24⅜	18⅛	2	Comm Cr 8 % pf B	20	23½	23½	23⅛	..
43⅛	13	2	Comm Inv Tr	4300	36¼	35⅛	35⅜	36
57½	4	.60	Comm Solvents	1249	39⅛	36⅝	37¼	38⅜
6⅛	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	7100	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3½
27⅝	7⅝	.60	Congoleum Nairn	1300	22¼	21½	21⅝	21⅞
5⅞	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	200	4	3⅞	4	..
14⅝	5⅞	..	Consol Film L pf	400	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
64⅛	40	23.40	Consol Gas	18100	50⅛	48⅛	48⅝	50⅛
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	200	93⅛	93	93	93
5½	2⅛	..	Consol Laundries	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	31600	12⅜	11⅛	11⅛	12⅛
105	95½	8	Consol Oil pf	400	104	103⅛	104	..
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	6½	6⅛	6½	6⅝
3¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	1200	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞
10¼	1½	..	Container A	700	7⅝	7	7⅛	6⅛
4⅛	¼	..	Container B	1700	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	900	14⅝	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝
3⅛	½	..	Cont Baking B	1100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	61½	61½	61½	60⅝
65⅞	35¼	2	Cont Can	2800	62⅞	61⅜	61⅜	62⅛
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	12	12	12	..
36½	10⅛	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	29¼	29¼	29¼	28⅞
4	1	..	Cont Motors	1500	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2
19½	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	24700	16⅞	15⅛	15⅜	16¼
86⅝	45⅝	3	Corn Products	6300	89	86⅛	86⅜	86⅛
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	1300	5⅝	5¼	5⅜	5⅜
39⅛	23	2‡	Cream of Wheat	1100	31⅞	30½	31	31⅛
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	900	48⅝	45½	46	47⅝
38⅛	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	37	36⅛	36⅛	37
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerback	1400	6⅛	6	6	6
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	400	30⅜	29	30⅛	29
4⅝	½	..	Cuba Co	600	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	700	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7⅝
59⅛	20⅜	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	52	50⅛	50⅛	51
32¼	6⅞	..	Curtis Publishg	700	23½	21⅞	21⅞	23⅛
4⅝	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3600	3½	3¼	3⅜	3⅛
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
			—D—					
8⅜	1⅞	..	Davega St	800	8	7⅛	7½	..
18⅝	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	400	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
49	24⅜	..	Deere & Co	15600	35⅜	31⅞	33¼	34⅜
93⅜	37⅜	..	Del & Hudson	1300	75	72	72	73⅜
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	9400	35⅛	32⅜	34	34⅜
19⅜	2	..	Denver R G pf	200	14	13⅜	14	13⅞
33⅞	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	32	32	32	..
29⅛	17⅛	1	Diamond Match	100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23¼
38⅛	12	1	Dome Mines	13100	32⅜	30⅜	30⅞	32⅜
26⅝	10⅛	1.20	Dominion Stores	500	22⅛	21⅝	22	21
18⅛	10⅛	.75	Douglas A	1600	14	14	14	14½
85⅝	32⅛	2	du Pont de Nem	16800	77⅝	74⅜	74⅝	77
117	97⅛	6	du Pont deb	100	116	116	116	115⅝
28⅝	9⅛	1	Duplan Silk	100	21	21	21	21
103⅛	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	30	101	99	99	100
19⅜	9⅛	..	Durham Hos pf	30	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	..
			—E—					
10	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	6⅝
89⅝	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1700	80½	80	80	79⅞
16	3⅛	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	800	13⅛	12⅜	12⅜	13⅛
5⅜	⅜	..	Eitingon Schild	600	3⅜	3	3	3⅜
27⅜	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	3400	19⅛	18⅜	18⅜	18⅞
6⅛	1	..	Elec Boat	900	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
4⅛	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	700	3	3	3	3
15⅞	3⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	4600	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	9¼
36⅛	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	300	22½	22	22	..
32⅝	6½	..	El Pw&L 6%pf	500	20	19	20	..
54	31	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	44⅝	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
4	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	500	2	1⅛	1⅛	2
62⅞	36	3	Endicott Johnson	300	56	52⅞	52⅞	55½
121	107	7	Endicott ohn pf	10	120	120	120	..
13⅛	6⅛	1	Equitable Off Big	500	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
14⅞	4	..	Engineers Pub S	200	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	..
23⅝	3⅝	..	Erie RR	300	23	22½	22½	22½
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	700	24	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
23¼	2½	..	Erie RR 2pf	200	18	17⅛	18	17⅞
18⅝	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	900	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9½
7⅛	⅛	..	Evans Products	200	4	4	4	4
			—F—					
7⅜	1	..	Fairbanks pf	40	5	5	5	..
11¼	2⅛	..	Fairbanks Morse	300	7½	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
42	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	..
11⅞	⅜	..	Fed Mot Tr	500	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜	7⅛
6⅞	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	400	3½	3¼	3¼	3¼
30	7½	.60	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	25	25	25	..
36	10½	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	29	29	29	28¾
21½	9⅛	..	Firestone T&R	3500	26⅛	24	24⅜	25⅜
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pfA	200	71½	71½	71½	71⅝
70⅞	43	2½	First Nat Stores	2500	59⅛	58½	59	58¼
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	1900	17½	16⅞	16⅞	17¼
26⅛	13⅞	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	1400	23¼	22⅞	22¼	22⅜
23⅞	2	..	Foundation	600	16⅝	16	16⅝	16
18⅞	1⅞	..	Fox Film A N	300	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	16⅜
42⅞	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	700	39⅛	38⅞	38⅞	39⅛
			—G—					
4¾	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	1700	5⅛	4⅝	4⅛	4¾
20	6½	..	Gamewell	20	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝
12	2⅛	..	Gen Am Inv	1400	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛
43¼	13⅞	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	5700	36⅛	35⅛	35⅝	36⅛
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	2800	20⅞	18⅞	20⅛	20⅞
20⅞	11½	1	Gen Baking	1500	16⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅞
106	99⅛	8	Gen Baking pf	10	105	105	105	..
10½	2⅛	..	Gen Bronze	400	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7⅛
11⅛	1⅛	..	Gen Cable	500	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
23	2⅛	..	Gen Cable A	300	13	12⅞	13	..
30⅞	10½	.40	Gen Electric	12700	24⅞	23⅜	24	24⅜
12⅛	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	12⅛	12	12⅛	12⅛
39⅜	21	1.80	Gen Foods	3600	36⅞	35⅜	36⅛	36⅜
2⅞	⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	1½	1½	1½	1⅜
71	55⅛	3	Gen Mills	800	64	63⅛	64	64
34⅛	10	1	Gen Motors	64300	31⅞	30⅜	30⅞	31⅜
10⅛	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
17	3⅛	..	Gen Print Ink	70	12	12	12	..
6⅛	[illegible]	..	Gen Pub Service	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4½
49⅛	13⅛	1	Gen Ry Signal	500	40	39⅛	39⅜	41
4⅝	⅜	..	Gen Realty	400	2½	2¼	2¼	2¼
22⅞	5½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	17	17	17	..
20⅛	9⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2900	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	14¼
7⅞	⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	300	5⅛	5	5	5⅛
20	3⅝	..	Glidden	1600	17⅞	17	17¼	17
91½	48	7	Glidden ppf	10	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	..
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	200	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
27⅞	12	1.20	Gold Dust	2100	22½	22	22	22⅜
21½	3	..	Goodrich	7200	16½	15⅜	15⅜	16½
62	9	..	Goodrich pf	500	44	43	43	43⅜
47⅛	9¼	..	Goodyear	7900	39⅛	37⅛	38	39
80⅛	27⅜	2	Goodyear 1pf	300	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜	67½
17⅛	7⅜	..	Gotham Silk Hos	800	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝
73	41	7	Goth S H pf ww	10	67½	67½	67½	..
5⅜	1	..	Graham Paige	1500	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞
15⅞	3⅞	..	Granby	1100	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
10⅝	3⅛	..	Grand Union	500	7	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
36⅜	22½	3	Grand Un pf	200	31	30½	30½	31⅛
36⅞	15⅛	1	Grant (WT)	300	31½	30⅛	30⅛	31⅛
33⅜	4⅞	..	Great Nor pf	5800	26¼	24⅞	25¼	26
16⅜	5⅜	..	Great Nor Ore	1200	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
40⅝	7	..	Great West Sug	8300	34⅛	31⅛	33	33⅜
4⅝	⅜	..	Grigsby-Grunow	700	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	2⅝
			—H—					
28⅞	25	1¾	Hack W pf A	20	27½	27½	27½	..
9⅜	1¼	..	Hahn Dept Sto	3200	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛
10⅛	3⅛	..	Hall Printing	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6
83⅛	15½	7	Hanna (MA) pf	50	82	82	82	82¼
25⅛	6⅛	..	Harbison Walker	300	20⅛	20	20	20
85⅞	65	3¾¶	Hazel Atlas	1300	81½	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
3½	¾	..	Hayes Body	500	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
63	15	1½	Hercules Powder	500	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	48
110	85	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	107½	107½	107½	107½
90	64⅝	5¶	Hershey Choc pf	100	84	84	84	83⅛
10⅛	3½	..	Holland Furnace	1200	8⅛	6⅛	6⅝	6½
10⅛	3¼	..	Hollander	500	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	8½
275	145	10	*Homestake Min	800	266	260	260	265½
6⅛	1	..	Houdaille Her B	1700	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛	4⅝
38	8¼	..	Houston Oil	3400	28	26½	26⅞	27⅛
7⅛	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	1900	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝
24	5½	.40	Howe Sound	300	24	24	24½	24
19	6½	..	Hudson & Man	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
16⅝	3	..	Hudson Motor	6200	12½	11½	12⅛	12½
7⅞	1⅜	..	Hupp Motors	1200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
			—I—					
50⅞	8½	..	Ill Central	6300	42⅛	39½	40	41½
82½	24	3	Indus Rayon	5000	70⅜	67	68⅛	70
78	19⅛	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	2000	62⅜	60½	61	62
45⅛	12	..	Inland Steel	100	37	37	37	37
9⅜	2	..	Inspiration Con	100	6⅞	6	6⅛	7
4⅛	1⅜	.15	Insuranshare Del	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2½
10¼	4⅛	..	Interboro Rap T	700	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
12	2⅛	..	Interlake Iron	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	7⅜
5	⅞	..	Int Agr Corp	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
27½	5	..	Int Agr ppf	100	20	20	20	..
153⅛	75⅛	6	Int Business M	300	149	146⅛	146⅛	..
10⅞	2⅞	.20	Int Carriers	100	8	8	8	7⅞
40	6⅝	..	Int Cement	1500	33⅜	31⅝	32½	33
46	13⅞	.60	Int Harvester	16800	37⅞	36⅛	36⅞	37⅛
13⅞	2½	..	Int2Hydroelec	1600	9⅜	9	9	9⅛
6⅛	1⅛	..	Int2Merc Marine	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
22	6⅝	..	Int Nickel	87600	20⅛	19⅛	19⅞	20⅛
21⅞	2½	..	Int Paper 7% pf	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅝
10	1⅛	..	Int Pap&Pow A	200	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
5⅛	¼	..	Int Pap&Pow B	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
4	¾	..	Int Pap&Pow C	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
22½	2	..	ILnt Pap&P pf	200	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	15
70	35	6	Int Pr Ink pf	50	70	70	70	..
7	1⅛	..	Int Rys Cen Am	500	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
56⅝	24⅝	2	Int Shoe	100	49	49	49	48⅛
59½	9⅛	..	Int Silver	300	41⅜	40	40	41
71⅛	24½	..	Int Silver pf	400	58⅛	58	58⅛	58
21⅝	5½	..	Int Tel & Tel	12400	16⅛	15	15⅛	15⅝
8⅞	1½	..	Interstate Dept S	200	6⅛	6	6	6
40⅛	16	..	Int'sta DS pf	10	29	29	29	..
32	11	2	Island Crk Coal	400	25¼	25	25¼	..
			—J—					
45	23	3	Jewel Tea	100	39	39	39	38¾
60⅜	12¼	..	Johns Manville	9700	51	47½	49¼	50½
			—K—					
110	100	6	Kan C P&L B pf	10	104¼	104¼	104¼	..
24⅞	6⅛	..	Kan C South	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
34¼	10	..	Kan C South pf	100	27	27	27	..
9⅜	2⅝	.30	Kaufmann D St	300	8⅛	8	8	8
19⅛	6⅛	..	Kayser (J) & Co	200	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	16
31⅛	6	..	Kelly-Sp 6% pf	100	22	22	22	22
6⅛	⅞	..	Kelly-Springfield	400	4⅛	4	4	4⅜
6⅞	2	..	Kelsey H W B	100	4	4	4	3⅞
13⅞	3⅛	..	Kelvinator Corp	2400	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
25⅞	7⅝	..	Kennecott Cop	13800	21⅞	20⅛	20⅞	21⅛
6⅛	1	..	Kinney & Co	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
16⅞	5½	..	Kresge	2000	12¾	12	12⅜	12½
35⅝	14½	1	Kroger Groc & B	300	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	27½
			—L—					
12⅝	3¾	..	Lee Rubber	400	10	9½	9½	10
27	5⅞	..	Lehigh Port Cem	100	18	18	18	18⅜
6⅝	1	..	Lehigh Val Coal	100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
12	2½	..	Lehigh V Coal pf	100	9	9	9	..
27¾	8⅝	..	Lehigh Val RR	1200	22¾	21¼	21½	21½
79⅞	37½	2.40	Lehman Corp	300	70½	69¾	69¾	68¾
37⅞	4⅞	..	Libbey-Owens-F	13800	29¼	27⅛	28⅛	29¼
21½	13½	1½	Lily Tulip Cup	600	18	17⅛	18	17⅞
31⅜	10	..	Lima Loco Wks	400	27	26⅜	26⅛	27
50	10¼	..	Liquid Carbonic	3300	34⅛	33	33	33⅞
32⅝	8½	1	Loew's Inc	6500	31⅜	28½	31	29⅛
4¼	1⅜	..	Loft Inc	400	3	2⅞	3⅞	3
5½	½	..	Long Bell Lum A	100	3	3	3	3
42½	19¼	2	Loose-Wiles Bisc	100	38	38	38	37½
25⅜	13⅛	1¾	Louisville G&E A	400	20⅛	19¼	19¼	20
67½	21¼	..	Louisville & N	300	54⅛	51⅞	51⅞	54
20⅛	4	..	Ludlum Steel	100	14⅝	14½	14½	14
			—M—					
30	13	2	McCall Corp	300	2⅜	2¼	2¼	..
4⅞	⅜	..	McCrory Stores	100	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
21	2½	..	McCrory pf	100	11	11	11	10¼
37⅞	18	1⅜¶	McIntyre Porcu	5000	33⅝	33	33	33⅜
93⅞	44⅛	4	McKeesport Tin	800	88	87⅜	87⅜	88
3⅞	¼	..	McLellan Stores	500	2	1⅞	2	2
22⅞	2½	..	McLellan Sto pf	90	14	14	14	..
46⅞	13⅛	1	Mack Trucks	5700	37	36	36	36
65⅞	24⅛	2	Macy (RH) & Co	1300	55⅝	55	55⅛	54⅛
5⅛	⅛	..	Mallinson	400	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
17	6	..	Man Elv mg	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	14⅜
23	5⅛	..	Man Shirt	300	15	15	15	15
4	⅞	..	Maracaibo Oil	300	2⅛	2	2	2
11⅛	8⅛	.40	Marine Mid	8100	10⅛	9⅜	9⅜	10⅛
8	1⅛	..	Market St Ry ppf	100	6	6	6	..
20⅛	6	1	Marlin-Rockwell	400	16⅛	16	16	..
18⅝	4⅛	..	Marshall Field	300	14⅛	14	14	14½
38⅝	14	1.50	Mathieson Alkali	1000	35⅛	34	34⅜	34⅞
32	9⅜	1	May Dept Stores	500	29	27½	28⅜	..
13⅞	2⅛	..	Maytag pf ww	400	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
48	15	..	Maytag 1pf	20	46⅛	46	46⅛	46⅛
20¼	7	.60	Mesta Mach	400	19⅛	18	18	18
20⅛	13½	1.89	Met-Gldwyn pf	100	20	20	20	..
9⅝	1⅛	..	Miami Cop	1000	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
16	3⅜	..	Mid-Cont Pet	2700	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	11⅞
28	10	..	Min Honeywell	300	21	21	21	21⅛
5⅜	½	..	Min Moline	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
2⅛	⅛	..	Min & StL	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
17⅛	3⅜	..	Mo Kan & Tex	3000	12⅝	12	12	12
37⅛	11½	..	Mo K&T pf	400	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
10¼	1⅛	..	Mo Pacific	100	7	7	7	6⅞
15⅞	1⅜	..	Mo Pacific pf	1100	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	9⅛
22	7	..	Mohawk Carpet	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	17⅞
74⅛	25	1¼	Monsanto Chem	300	71⅜	70⅛	70⅛	71
28⅞	8⅜	..	Montgom Ward	73800	26⅜	24⅞	25⅜	26
64	49⅛	3.75	Morris & Essex	30	62	61½	62	..
2⅛	⅛	..	Mother Lode	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
4⅜	⅛	..	Moto Met Gauge	600	4	3⅛	3	3⅛
32⅛	7⅜	..	Motor Products	300	24	21	24	23½
11⅝	½	..	Motor Wheel	1400	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅝
10⅜	1⅛	..	Mullins Mfg	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	7⅛
11⅜	1⅜	..	Murray Body	2500	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛
			—N—					
27	11½	1	Nash Motors	1500	23	21⅝	22⅞	22⅝
7⅛	1⅛	..	Nat Acme	500	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
60⅝	31¼	2.80	Nat Biscuit	2300	56	54⅛	55⅛	56
140	118	7	Nat Biscuit pf	100	145	145	145	..
23⅝	5⅛	..	Nat Cash Reg	3000	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
28⅛	10⅛	1.20	Nat Dairy Prod	4500	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	21
125	43¼	5	Nat Lead	500	123	121	121	119
20½	6⅞	1	Nat Pow & Lt	4000	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
55⅝	15	1	Nat Steel	1600	45⅝	45	45	44⅛
28⅝	4	..	Nat Supply	300	18⅛	17	17	17⅛
60⅛	17	..	Nat Supply pf	50	42	41	41	42⅛
8⅛	1⅛	..	Nat Surety	300	5	5	5	5
27	6⅛	.60	Nat Tea	2300	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	23
11⅛	1⅜	..	Newport Indus	700	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
23⅛	6⅛	..	NY Air Brake	300	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16
58⅛	14	..	NY Central	24300	46⅛	43⅛	44⅛	45⅛
28⅜	2⅛	..	NY Chi & StL	400	25⅜	24	24	25
34⅛	2⅝	..	NY C & StL pf	800	29	27⅛	27⅞	28⅛
158⅛	100	5	NY & Harlem	10	134	134	134	..
2⅜	⅛	..	NY Investors	3600	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
34⅛	11⅝	..	NY NH & H	3200	28⅛	26	26	26⅛
56	18	..	NY NH & H pf	500	42⅜	42	42	44⅛
15	7⅛	..	NY Ont & W	300	12⅛	11	12⅛	11
3	⅛	..	NY Rys pf	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..
42⅛	1⅛	.40	NY Shipbldg	4200	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	20⅛
37	17⅛	.80b	Noranda M	2200	32⅛	31⅛	32	32⅛
177	111⅛	8	Norfolk & West	300	164	163⅛	163⅛	162
36⅛	13⅛	8a	North American	8500	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	24⅛
9	4	..	No Am Aviation	2000	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
79	48	6	No Am Edison pf	500	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	..
16	8	..	No Ger Lloyd	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	..
34⅛	9⅛	..	Northern Pacific	1800	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	26⅛
5⅛	1⅛	..	Norwalk Tire	300	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
			—O—					
17⅞	4⅛	..	Ohio Oil	12100	13⅞	12⅛	13	13⅜
8⅝	1⅛	..	Oliver Farm Eq	1800	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	5⅛
30¾	3⅛	..	Oliver F E ppf	300	19	19	19	20
8⅜	1⅜	..	Omnibus	300	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
25¼	10½	.60	OtisElevator	1000	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	18
9¼	½	..	Otis Steel	1200	6⅛	6	6	6
96⅝	31½	2	Owens Ill Glass	2300	79¼	75	75	78⅛
			—P—					
31⅞	20	2	Pacific Gas&El	3200	25½	25	25	25⅜
43⅝	25¼	3	Pacific Lighting	1500	31	30¼	30¼	30¼
29	6	..	Pacific Mills	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	..
94¾	65	6	Pacific Tel&Tel	50	90	90	90	90¼
6⅞	1⅜	..	Packard Motor	4300	5⅛	5	5⅛	5
4¼	⅜	..	Panhandle P & R	500	2½	2¼	2¼	2
20	5⅛	..	Panhandle pf	10	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	..
2⅛	⅛	..	Param't Pub ctfs	3000	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	2¼
32⅛	6	..	Park & Tilford	1000	24⅛	23⅜	24¼	22⅜
4⅞	⅜	..	Park Utah	300	3	3	3	3
3	⅝	..	Parmalee Trans	200	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
2⅛	¼	..	Pathe Exchange	600	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
9⅞	1¼	..	Pathe Exch A	500	8⅛	7⅛	7½	8
22⅛	5⅜	..	Patino Mines	500	17⅜	16⅞	16⅞	17⅛
9⅛	⅜	..	Peerless Motor	2000	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅜
57⅞	23½	2	Penick & Ford	800	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛
9⅜	⅜	..	Penn Coal&Coke	100	5	5	5	5
9½	⅜	..	Penn Dixie Cem	300	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
32	4⅛	..	Penn Dixie C pf	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
47⅞	19¼	1.20	Penney (JC)	3600	45⅛	44⅛	45	44⅛
42¼	13⅞	.50b	Pennsylvania RR	12500	36	34⅛	35¼	35⅜
78	41⅛	4	Peoples GasLt&C	200	54	54	54	53⅛
37	3⅛	..	Pere Marquette	500	28	28	28	..
38¼	4⅛	..	Pere Marq pf	300	29½	29½	29½	..
13⅛	6⅛	.35	Pet Milk	400	15	14⅛	15	14¼
15	4⅛	..	Petroleum	1000	12	11⅛	11¼	11⅛
18⅛	4⅛	..	Phelps Dodge	3000	15⅛	14½	15	15⅛
9½	2⅛	..	Phila & Reading	1000	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅛
16⅛	3	..	Phillips Jones	100	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	11
17⅞	4⅛	..	Phillips Pet	8580	14⅛	14	14⅛	14¼
12	1⅜	..	Phoenix Hosiery	10	9	9	9	..
10	1⅛	..	Pierce-Arrow	600	6⅞	6	6	6¼
19	4	..	Pierce-Arrow pf	500	19¼	17⅛	19¼	17⅛
1⅜	¼	..	Pierce Oil	300	1⅛	1	1⅛	1⅛
13⅛	3⅛	..	Pierce Oil pf	100	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
2⅛	⅛	..	Pierce Pet	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
26⅞	9⅛	1	Pillsbury Flour	200	23⅛	22⅜	22⅜	22⅛
23	4	..	Pitts Coal	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	17⅛
11⅜	1⅛	..	Pitts Screw & Bolt	100	8	8	8	7⅛
64	15⅛	..	Pitts United pf	20	54	53	53	..
17⅛	[illegible]	..	Plymouth Oil	10000	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	14
13⅜	1⅛	..	Poor & Co B	200	12	12	12	12¼
40⅜	4	..	Postal Tel pf	4000	27⅛	25	26	27⅛
47½	19⅛	1.50	Procter & Gam	1000	41⅛	39⅛	41	40⅛
104½	97	5	Procter & G pf	30	103½	103½	103½	103½
2⅛	¼	..	Prod & Refiners	300	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
13	3	..	Prod & Ref pf	10	5½	5½	5½	6
57⅛	33¼	2.80	Public Service	4000	42	41	41	41¾
101⅝	80	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	90	90	90	..
58⅛	18	3	Pullman	700	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛	51
11⅞	2½	..	Pure Oil	6500	9⅛	8⅛	9	9½
65⅞	30	..	Pure Oil pf	50	56	56	56	54
25⅜	5⅛	1	Purity Bakeries	1800	19⅜	18⅛	18⅜	19
			—R—					
12¼	3	..	Radio Corp Amer	7900	9	8½	8⅜	8⅞
40	13⅛	..	Radio pf A	200	31	30	30	30
27	6½	..	Radio pf B	900	20½	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜
5⅜	1	..	Radio-Keith-O	300	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	3⅛
34	4½	..	RR Securities	10	26	26	26	..
18⅜	5	.60	Raybestos Man	1600	17	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
62½	23½	1	Reading	200	50	49	49	50
20⅞	5½	..	Real Silk Hosiery	500	13⅛	13	13	13
18½	1⅛	..	Reis & Co pf	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
11⅛	2⅛	..	Remington Rand	6300	9⅛	8⅜	8⅜	9
37⅛	7½	..	Rem Rand 1pf	100	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	30
35⅛	8	..	Rem Rand 2pf	120	34⅛	29	29	..
6⅛	1⅜	..	Reo Motors	3600	4⅛	4	4	4
23	4	..	Republic I & S	8500	17⅝	16⅛	17	17½
54½	9	..	Repub I&S pf	500	41¼	40⅛	40⅛	39⅛
60	7	..	Revere C&B pf	50	55	55	55	..
21½	6	1	Reynolds Metal	300	18⅛	17⅜	17⅜	18
15⅛	1⅛	..	Reynolds Spring	1100	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
10⅛	2	..	Rossia In Co Am	200	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7¼
36⅜	17⅞	.80½e	Royal Dutch	100	32	32	32	31½
			—S—					
62⅞	28	3	Safeway Stores	2300	52⅞	51½	51½	52⅜
104⅛	80¼	7	Safeway S 7%	20	102	102	102	102
29⅜	6⅛	..	St Joseph Lead	1700	25½	23⅛	23⅛	24⅞
9	⅞	..	StL & SF	500	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5⅛
9⅜	1	..	StL & SF pf	200	6	5⅜	6	5⅛
22	5⅛	..	StL Sou western	100	15	15	15	15
3	¼	..	Seaboard Air L	1700	2	1⅞	1⅞	2
33⅛	15	.60‡	Seaboard Oil	2700	27⅜	25⅛	25⅜	28⅛
47	12⅛	..	Sears Roebuck	22100	41⅛	37⅜	39⅛	40⅞
3⅜	½	..	Seneca Cop	300	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
7⅛	1½	..	Servel Inc	13000	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
12	1½	..	Sharon Stl Hoop	200	8	8	8	8
13⅛	5⅝	.24	Shattuck (FG)	1400	9⅛	9	9	9⅛
11⅜	4	..	Shell Union Oil	7300	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	8⅝
61	28⅛	..	Shell Un Oil pf	200	51	50	50	48⅛
31	4⅛	..	Simmons	11500	24⅛	22⅛	23	24
12⅞	4⅛	.25	Simms Petroleum	700	9⅛	9	9	9⅞
9⅞	3	..	Skelly Oil	1000	8⅛	7	7	7⅛
57⅛	22	..	Skelly Oil pf ww	100	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	55
9⅜	⅜	..	Snider Packing	700	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜
15⅛	6	..	Socony Vacuum	22500	12⅞	12	12⅛	12⅜
28	17⅛	2	So Calif Edison	2000	21	20⅜	21	21
38⅜	11⅛	..	Southern Pacific	11300	28⅞	27⅛	27⅛	28⅛
48⅝	18⅛	1.60	So P Rico Sugar	1200	39⅜	37⅜	38⅜	39
36	4⅛	..	Southern Ry	10300	29⅜	27⅛	28	29⅜
8	⅜	..	Sparks Withing	400	5	5	5	4⅞
31	31	..	Spear & Co pf	10	31	31	31	..
7⅛	2⅛	..	Sperry Corp	3100	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	6
22	7⅛	1	Spencer Kellogg	200	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
13⅛	1	..	Spieg May Stern	200	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
37⅛	13⅛	1	Stand Brands	74100	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	28⅛
22⅛	5⅛	..	Stand Gas & El	3000	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
25⅛	6⅛	..	Stand G&E pf	600	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
40⅛	19⅛	1	Stand Oil Calif	8700	37⅛	37	37⅛	37⅛
26⅛	12⅛	..	Stand Oil Kan	200	21	21	21	..
41⅛	23⅛	1	Stand Oil NJ	20500	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛	38⅛
3	⅛	..	Sterling Secur	700	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	3
7⅛	1⅛	..	Sterling pf	200	6	5⅛	6	..
11½	2⅛	..	Stewart Warner	1900	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
19¼	5⅛	..	Stone & Webster	2200	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	13⅛
8⅜	1½	..	Studebaker	2800	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜
38⅛	9	..	Studebaker pf	20	26⅝	26¼	26¼	26
103	88	6	Sun Oil pf	30	103	103	103	102
4⅛	⅜	..	Superior Oil	2000	3	2⅜	2⅞	3
22⅜	2	..	Superior Steel	2000	14⅝	13¼	13¼	14⅝
10	1	..	Sweets Co Amer	100	7½	7½	7½	8
3	⅛	..	Symington	200	2	1⅜	1⅜	1½
5⅜	⅜	..	Symington A	200	3¼	3	3	3¼
			—T—					
7⅛	1⅜	..	Tennessee Corp	100	6¼	6¼	6¼	6⅛
28⅝	10⅛	1	Texas Corp	6700	24⅝	22¾	23⅜	24
34⅞	15⅛	1	Texas Gulf Sul	5000	30⅛	19⅞	30⅛	29½
6½	1⅜	..	Texas & Pac Coal	1400	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4½
22⅛	5	..	Thatcher Mfg	200	16	15⅞	15⅞	16
11⅛	3½	..	Texas & P Land	11100	9¼	8⅝	9	10
44	29	3.60	Thatcher cv pf	100	41	41	41	..
10⅛	1	..	Thermoid	1600	7½	7	7	7⅛
15½	6⅛	1	Thompson	200	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	..
17⅛	5⅛	..	Thompson Prod	500	15	14⅞	15	15
9⅛	½	..	Thomson Star	8100	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	5½
10⅜	3½	..	Tide Water Asso	12400	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	9⅛
55	23½	..	Tide W Asso pf	200	49⅛	49	49	48½
68	45	5	Tide Wat Oil pf	200	64	63⅛	63⅛	..
8¼	1½	..	Timken-Detroit	1200	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	5⅜
35⅛	13⅞	.60	*Timken Roller	7900	30⅛	28⅞	30	29½
9⅝	2⅝	..	Transamerica	6400	7½	7	7¼	7½
17⅛	2⅞	..	Transue & Wil	300	12⅛	11⅞	12¼	11⅜
8⅜	2⅛	..	Tri Continental	300	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
38⅞	20½	2.50	Trico Products	200	32	31½	31½	32⅛
12⅜	2	..	Truscon Steel	3500	9¼	8⅛	8⅜	8½
4⅜	1⅛	..	Twin City RT	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
			—U—					
6⅜	⅜	..	Ulen& Co	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
39⅛	9¼	.50	Underwd El Fish	1800	33½	32½	33⅛	32
60	5⅛	..	Union Bag & P	2100	46	44	45	44
51⅛	19⅜	1	Union Carbide	8600	46⅞	45	46⅜	46⅞
23⅛	8½	1‡	Union Oil Calif	1900	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜
132	61¼	6	Union Pacific	1600	124	121	121	122
22¾	10½	1.20	Union Tank Car	900	19	18⅛	18⅜	19
46⅛	16⅛	..	United Air & Tr	38200	37	34⅞	35⅛	36⅜
27⅜	13⅛	1.60	United Biscuit	800	24⅛	24	24⅛	24¼
30⅛	10¼	1	United Carbon	1600	26⅜	25½	25⅞	26⅜
14½	4⅛	.40	United Corp	42100	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
40⅛	24⅞	3	United Corp pf	600	35½	35	35	35½
6⅛	⅞	..	United Dyewood	600	5⅛	4½	5⅛	..
8⅛	1	..	United El Coal	900	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼
66⅛	23¼	2	United Fruit	800	59⅜	58⅜	58⅜	59
25	14	1.20	United Gas Im	8200	19⅜	19⅜	19½	19⅛
21⅛	3½	..	United Piece Dye	600	17	16	16	16
17⅛	3½	..	US & For Sec	300	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13
84	38½	f	US & For S pf	100	78	78	78	..
29⅛	7	..	US Freight	400	25	24	24	25
53½	18	1	US Gypsum	300	46	45¼	45¼	46
120	101¼	7	US Gypsum pf	100	118½	118½	118½	..
94	13½	..	US Indus Alco	19600	74⅜	70	71⅝	74
17¼	2⅛	..	US Leather	1100	12⅞	12	12	12⅛
27⅜	4¼	..	US Leather A	600	18⅜	18	18	18
27⅛	6½	2‡	US Pipe & Fdry	1800	18⅞	17⅜	17⅜	17
19	12⅜	1.20	US P&Fdry pf	400	16	15⅞	16	..
14⅛	2⅛	..	US Realty	1400	9	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
25	2⅞	..	US Rubber	9200	19¼	18	18⅛	19⅛
43⅛	5½	..	US Rubber 1pf	3200	31⅞	30	30	31⅞
84⅜	13½	1	US Smelt R&M	8200	86	82¼	84⅜	82½
67⅛	23⅜	..	US Steel	24800	54¾	52⅛	52⅞	54
105½	53	2	US Steel pf	1100	95⅞	93⅜	93½	94¼
3⅜	¼	..	Univ Pipe & Rad	400	2½	2	2	2
8⅞	1⅞	..	Utilities P&Lt A	900	5⅛	4¾	5	5
			—V—					
3⅛	⅜	..	Vadsco Sales	500	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
36¼	7⅜	..	Vanadium	4600	26⅜	24¼	25	25½
10	1⅜	..	Van Raalte	12100	7½	6⅞	7	6
35	14⅞	..	Van Raalte pf sta	160	31½	31	31½	30
7⅜	⅜	..	Va-Caro Chem	400	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
26⅛	3⅜	..	Va-C Chem 6%	100	18	18	18	18
63⅛	35⅛	..	Va-C Chem 7%	100	59	59	59	..
85⅛	65¼	6	Va El & Pow pf	20	77½	77½	77½	..
67⅛	12⅞	..	Vulcan Detin	150	48	44½	45	47⅞
			—W—					
7½	1½	..	Wabash RR	700	4½	4¼	4⅜	4¼
9⅛	1⅛	..	Wabash pf A	400	6	5⅜	5⅜	6
12	5⅜	..	Waldorf System	600	9	8⅞	9	8⅞
8⅜	⅜	..	Wolworth	200	5½	5½	5½	5½
5⅜	⅝	..	Ward Baking B	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3½
44⅛	11½	1	Ward Baking pf	400	36¼	36	36¼	..
8½	1	..	Warner Bros A	22100	8⅝	7⅜	8⅛	8⅛
22	4¼	..	Warner Bros pf	100	20	20	20	..
4⅞	⅜	..	Warner Quinlan	600	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
22⅝	2½	..	Warren Bros	2900	16	15	15	15½
35⅝	7½	..	Warren cv pf	60	23¼	23	23	24
21⅛	5	..	Warren F & P	200	20	20	20	19½
37½	7	.50	Wesson Oil	1200	29⅜	29	29	29
63	40	4	Wesson Oil pf	400	57	56¼	56¼	..
69⅛	33½	6	W Penn El pf	20	58	58	58	58
77⅝	37	7	W Penn El 7%	110	63	61⅜	62¼	62
101	81	6	W Penn Pw 6%	50	98	98	98	98
4¼	⅞	..	Westn Dairy P B	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
16	4	..	Westn Maryland	1200	12⅜	12	12	12¼
9⅛	1	..	Westn Pacific	900	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	5
16	1⅞	..	Westn Pac pf	1100	8⅝	8	8	8
77¼	17¼	..	Westn Union	18600	67½	63	64⅛	67
35⅝	11⅜	..	Westing Air Br	2500	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜	29
58⅝	19⅜	..	Westing Elec	13600	44½	41⅞	42½	43⅛
96	60⅛	3½	Westing El pf	10	86⅛	86½	86½	85½
20⅛	5	.40	Westvaco Chlor	300	18	18	18	17⅞
38⅜	11⅛	2	White Rock	400	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	29⅛
4⅜	½	..	White Sew M	200	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
5⅛	2	..	Wilcox Oil & G	600	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
11	⅞	..	Wilson & Co	800	7⅞	7	7⅞	7⅛
72⅛	10	..	Wilson & C pf	300	55	54	54	55
22	4	..	Wilson & Co A	400	18⅛	18	18	18
50⅛	28½	2.40	Woolworth	11400	41⅞	40⅛	40⅛	42
39⅛	8	..	Worthington Pump	1100	29	28	27	27⅜
62⅛	34⅛	3	*Wrigley	100	49	49	49	49⅛
			—Y—					
7⅜	2⅛	..	Yellow Truck	1600	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
19⅛	3⅛	..	Young Sp & W	400	17	16	16	16½
37⅞	7⅛	..	Youngstown	1400	27	25⅛	25⅜	26⅞
			—Z—					
3⅛	½	..	Zenith Radio	200	2½	2⅛	2⅛	2½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. ¶Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations. g $1.62½ paid on accumulations.

Sharp Increase In Massachusetts Textile Pay Rolls

Even before the textile codes became operative, with their strong tendency to put more operatives to work and in some cases to raise wages, woolen and cotton pay rolls in Massachusetts had shown marked increase over the levels of early spring, prior to the textile boom.

According to figures of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, cotton mill pay rolls at the middle of July were running at a rate of $360,467 a week for mills covered in the survey, compared with $195,460 in April, an advance of 84 per cent.

Number of workers increased 50 per cent in this period, or from 17,344 to 25,942. Woolen pay rolls showed an even greater increase of 134 per cent from the March low, advancing from $126,307 to $295,918, while number of workers increased 75 per cent, or from 9427 to 16,491.

Individual textile cities showed the following percentage increases in textile pay rolls over the early spring lows: Fall River 97 per cent, Lawrence 200 per cent and New Bedford 106 per cent.

It is altogether probable that there has been further increase in pay rolls since the middle of July, due to effects of the textile codes, and the rush of business to anticipate effects of the code as well as the cotton processing tax.

The cotton code became effective July 17, and the woolen code on Monday, Aug. 14. Apparently the codes will increase relatively few individual pay envelopes in this State (although operatives will work a shorter week), for at the middle of July the cotton workers were receiving an average of $13.90 a week, as compared with the code minimum of $13, and woolen workers were receiving $17.94, as compared with the code minimum of $14.

In the following table are compared Massachusetts cotton and woolen pay rolls and workers in July and at the spring low, as well as weekly textile pay rolls in the three leading textile cities:

	July	Spring Low	P.C. Inc.
Mass cotton workers	25,942	17,344	50
Mass cotton pay roll (weekly)	$360,467	$195,460	84
Mass woolen workers	16,491	9,427	75
Mass woolen pay roll (weekly)	$295,918	$126,307	$134
Fall River cotton pay roll (weekly)	116,417	59,038	97
Lawrence wool pay roll (weekly)	76,176	25,406	200
New Bedford cotton pay roll (weekly)	109,508	53,353	106

Caterpillar Tractor Assets

Current assets of Caterpillar Tractor Company as of July 31, 1933, including $9,881,068 cash, United States and other securities at approximately quoted values, amounted to $22,909,991 and current liabilities were $899,356. This compares with cash and marketable securities of $7,164,451, current assets of $25,801,493, and current liabilities of $497,896 on July 31, 1932.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Easy; late selling unsettles list.

Bonds: Irregular; secondary issues heavy.

Curb: Heavy; prices lose early gains.

Foreign exchanges: Steady; dollar shows resistance.

Cotton: Lower; local and Southern selling; weak wheat market.

Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Weak; aggressive support lacking.

Corn: Uneven; wheat action unsettling.

Cattle: Fully steady; top steers, $6.50.

Hogs: Steady; active top, $4.55.

Foreign

London: The improvement in commodity prices and in the Wall Street market helped to register a cheerful tendency on the stock exchange today. Activity was renewed in industrials wherein rayon, transatlantic, oil and molasses shares were the best. Specialty issues strengthened. Gilt-edged securities steadied and Kaffirs were supported by South African buyers. The market closed firm.

Paris: Prices on the Bourse advanced generally, especially gold and international shares, the latter following Wall Street's recovery. The turnover was moderate and the closing was firm.

Berlin: The friendly tendency continued on the Boerse owing to better reports from the automobile market. However, the slight gains recorded were lost at the close which was listless.

Cotton Prices

New York
(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	9.47	9.55	9.10	9.30	—.07
December	9.73	9.77	9.32	9.51	—.09
January	9.85	9.85	9.45	9.61	—.12
March	10.03	10.03	9.58	9.75	—.13
May	10.16	10.20	9.75	9.92	—.08
July	10.29	10.33	9.90	10.06	—.06

Spots 9.25 points. Tone at close steady.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	9.50	9.51	9.04	9.25	—.12
December	9.67	6.35	6.25	6.47	—.12
January	9.28	9.28	9.36	9.55b	—.11
March	9.93	9.96	9.75	9.73	—.11
May	10.15	10.15	9.82	9.90	—.14
July	10.30b			10.04	—.15

bBid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	5.49	5.52	5.41	5.44	+.03
December	5.49	5.4?	5.49	5.49	+.17
January	5.55	5.57	5.47	5.49	+.03
March	5.59	5.62	5.52	5.54	+.03
May	5.63	5.67	5.57	5.57	+.37
July	5.67	5.69	5.62	5.63	+.03

Spots, 5.62 points. Tone at close quiet but steady.

Sweeping Business Gains Throughout The Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18—Sweeping business gains were again recorded throughout the Pacific coast in July by the index of western business, computed by Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Company of San Francisco, which rose to 71.3 per cent of the 1923-25 average level.

This is the highest level reached since October, 1931, and compares with 61.6 per cent in June and 52.4 per cent in March.

That this increase represents actual betterment in the West, and not simply a building up of inventories is indicated by the fact that department store sales and bank debits recorded even larger gains than industrial production or freight carloadings, according to the bank's survey of current business.

Chicago Grain Values Drop in Late Dealings

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (AP)—Profit-taking on the part of recent buyers became an outstanding feature in all the grain pits late today, and prices slipped back fast from early upturns. Wheat showed pronounced lack of aggressive support, and hit the minimum permitted for one days decline, 5 cents a bushel.

Considerable selling in wheat was done on resting orders, and was looked upon as due to readjustment of the market position of various speculators. An advance of 2½-3 cents a bushel in wheat at Liverpool was attributed to a sharply higher rate for sterling, and was without effect in Chicago.

Wheat closed weak at the day's bottom figures, 5 cents under the average of yesterday's finish, corn ⅝ off to ¼ up, oats 1⅝-3 cents down, and provisions varying from 32 cents decline to a rise of 5 cents.

Closing prices were: Wheat—Sept., 84⅞; Dec., 88; May 81⅞. Corn—Sept., 49¼-⅝; Dec., 54⅜-½; May, 59⅞-60. Oats—Sept., 35-45⅛; Dec., 38-38¼; May, 41¼. Rye—Sept., 64; Dec., 70; May, 75.

Cotton Market Lower

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Cotton lost ground after an early advance today. After selling up to 9.77 for December, or more than a cent a pound above Wednesday's low during the early trading, the demand tapered off and prices eased under realizing or renewed liquidation and scattered selling. This was influenced by reactions in the grain market and heaviness in stocks. December sold off to 9.40, with the general list showing net declines of about 16 to 30 points around 3 o'clock.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
October	93.50	93.80	+ .80
December	93.50	94.20	+1.20
January	94.00	95.00	+2.00
March	94.00	95.10	+1.00
May	94.00	95.30	+1.10

Tone at close steady market.

American Dollar Shows Somewhat Weaker Tendency

More Active in London on Report of Control Fund Reports

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP)—After a period of comparative stability the American dollar became active today, and dropped in value on reports from the United States that a control fund was contemplated to prevent too rapid improvement.

The closing quotation was $4.53¼, which indicated an increase of 15 cents in the relative value of the pound from yesterday's close of $4.38¼.

Speculative offerings weakened the rate from the opening of $4.50½.

The market still was uncertain and reports of American inflationary intentions, with the movements of commodities, were being watched with interest.

Gold currencies moved in favor of sterling. The franc closed at 84.46.

PARIS, Aug. 18 (AP)—The American dollar lost 49 centimes in value today, closing at 18.72 francs (5.34 cents to the franc), compared with yesterday's close of 19.21 (5.26 cents). The market reacted to weakness in New York.

First National Stores Reports Larger Profits

First National Stores, Inc., reports for the three months ended July 1, 1933, first quarter of fiscal year; net profit of $1,331,468 after all charges including depreciation and taxes.

After allowing for preferred dividends balance is equal to $1.53 a share on the 814,116 shares of common stock outstanding. This compares with net during the first quarter of 1932 of $1,138,504, or $1.30 a share on 811,786 common shares then outstanding.

Profits of First National Stores for the June 30 quarter are largest on record, both in actual dollars and in balance earned for the common stock. The previous best showing was for the three months ended Sept. 30, 1929, when net after all charges totaled $1,263,760, equivalent to $1.51 a share on the then outstanding 780,599 common shares.

Income account for the quarter ended July 1, compares as follows:

	1933	1932
Net bef dep and fed taxes	$1,821,460	$1,560,412
Depreciation	266,537	243,398
Federal taxes	223,455	178,010
Net aft dep & fed txs	1,331,468	1,138,504

Balance sheet as of July 1, 1933, showed current assets of $15,816,839; current liabilities of $4,313,594; and working capital of $11,504,245 as compared with $9,637,380 on July 2, 1932. During the period $928,000 bonds were retired leaving company free from funded debt.

Money Market

New York Quotations

Call loans	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1½%	1½%	3%
Bar silver	36⅝c	35⅝c	35⅜c

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	½@ ⅜	⅜@ ½	1 @ ⅞
4 months	⅝@ ¾	⅝@ ½	1⅜@1⅛
6 months	1⅛@1	1 @ ⅞	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	⅜%	⅜%	⅝%
Short bills	½@ ½	½@ ⅜	1
3 mos bills	⅜@ ½	½@ ½	1 @1⅛
Bar gold	125s	125s 3d	114s 3d
Bar silver	17⅞d	17⅝d	27½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¾%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Sofia	8
Cleveland	3	Calcutta	3½
Dallas	2½	Copenhagen	3
Kansas City	2½	Helsingfors	5½
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	2½	London	2
San Francisco	3	Oslo	3½
St. Louis	3	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
Philadelphia	3	Prague	3½
Amsterdam	3½	Riga	5½
Athens	7½	Rome	4
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Berne	2	Stockholm	3
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling			
Demand	$4.51½	$4.40¼	$4.8665
Cables	4.51⅝	4.40¼	4.8665
France—franc	.0524	.0521	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1905	.1855	.139
Italy—lira	.0718	.0700	.0526
Germany—mark	.3255	.3175	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1625	.1625	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0404	.0404	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2015	.1960	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0190	.0190	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0080	.0080	.129
Holland—florin	.5504	.5365	.402
Hungary—pengo	.3201	.3201	.1749
Norway—krone	.2275	.2211	.268
Poland—zloty	.1533	.1533	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0411	.0411	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0082	.0082	.5960
Spain—peseta	.1142	.1112	.193
Sweden—krona	.2327	.2270	.268
Switz'land—franc	.2635	.2565	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0186	.0186	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3200	.3062½	*
Shanghai—dol	.2875	.2725	*
India—rupee	.3430	.3310	.3650
Japan—yen	.2695	.2612½	.4984
Java—florin	.5520	.5387½	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4987½	50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5300	.5150	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3500	.3404	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0810	.0810	.1196
Chile—peso	.0850	.0850	.12165
Peru—sol	.2000	.2000	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.6150	.6150	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9450	.9412½	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2830	.2830	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
September	.90½	.91	.84⅞	.84⅞	—.04⅞
December	.93½	.94⅛	.88	.88	—.05
May	.97½	.98¼	.91⅞	.91⅞	—.04⅞
Corn					
September	.52	.52½	.48¾	.49⅝	— ⅛
December	.57¾	.57¾	.51¾	.54½	+ ⅛
May	.63⅛	.63⅞	.57¼	.60	— ⅛
Oats					
September	.38	.39	.34	.35	—.01¾
December	.41¾	.41¾	.37⅛	.38	—.02⅛
May	.44⅞	.44⅞	.41⅛	.41¼	—.03
Lard					
September	5.85	5.85	5.25	5.25	—.32
December	6.30	6.36	5.75	5.75	—.30

Winnipeg Wheat

	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.74¾	.70⅛	.70⅞	—.02⅞
December	.77⅛	.72⅞	.72¼	—.02⅛
May	.81½	.77⅝	.77½	—.02⅞

Financial: News and Comment

Government Plan For Buying Hogs Soon in Effect

Secretary Wallace Outlines Government Program to Meet Emergency

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (AP)—Secretary Wallace today outlined the Government's emergency hog program for buying 5,000,000 swine, employing meat packers to process them, and distributing the meat to the needy.

In an address at the Century of Progress Exposition, he said that the program will be ready to go into effect in a few days and that he expects it to boost purchasing power in the corn belt substantially.

The plan should increase prices of swine, possibly 25 to 30 per cent, he asserted, and at the same time provide relief to farmers heavily stocked with swine but with short feed supplies due to drouth.

The program calls for purchase of 4,000,000 pigs weighing 25 to 100 pounds at 6 to 9¾ cents a pound, and 1,000,000 sows soon to farrow, weighing a minimum of 275 pounds, at market prices on the day marketed plus a bonus of $4. The purchases are to be complete by about Oct. 1.

Specified Processers

They will be made "by specified processors" for the Department of Agriculture. The meat will be turned over to the federal emergency relief administration for distribution.

Secretary Wallace estimated the cost of the program at up to $55,000,000, to be met by a processing tax on hogs which will go into effect after Sept. 30. The tax rate and effective date will be fixed later, he said, estimating that the levy, paid by those who turn the swine into marketable pork, will be "considerably less than a cent a pound."

Secretary Wallace said the plan originated with hog farmers and their representatives to meet the emergency facing producers as a result of this year's short feed crop, adding:

"There are some things about it that we do not like but we are putting it into effect because we have not been able to think of anything as good."

He estimated that the purchases will reduce the total tonnage of swine marketed for the 1933-34 marketing season starting Oct. 1 by up to 1,800,000,000 pounds, or about 16 per cent of the hog tonnage annually marketed.

"If past experience is any guide, a reduction of 15 to 16 per cent in market supplies should increase hog prices for the season by anywhere from 25 to 30 per cent," Mr. Wallace said. "Prices paid for these pigs and sows will, I believe, be sufficient to warrant the coöperation of hog producers."

Meat For Needy

The federal emergency relief administration, Secretary Wallace continued, has indicated its desire to dispose of all the meat to needy persons. It wil be purchased by the relief group at a price sufficient to defray the costs of processing, storage and freight.

He said the meat will not be sold in competition with that sold in regular trade channels, and that inedible portions which will be converted into by-products "should be distributed in such a manner as not to upset the market."

The program will be followed up quickly by drafting of a corn and hog program, Secretary Wallace said, asserting that 20,000,000 acres of corn should be taken out of production in order to adjust supplies of swine and corn, grown chiefly as feed for hogs, to future demand.

Unless a long-range program was a certainty, Secretary Wallace said he would be unable to approve of the emergency program because of its potential effect on hog prices in coming years.

Large Shipment Of Steel Leaves For California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18—The first shipment of one of the largest single steel consignments ever shipped from an American port left this city last week, when a special 43-car train load of steel beams and girders, designed for the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, was put aboard ship at Port Richmond.

Twenty-seven carloads of the total, from a Pottstown plant, constituted the largest shipment from that company since the World War. The present shipment of 43 carloads is the first of approximately 40 such shipments that will be required for the total consignment of 55,000 tons of steel that will go to California from here during the next three years.

The Golden Gate Bridge, now being built across San Francisco Bay, will have a center span of 4200 feet and an overall length of 6400 feet. It is to cost $33,000,000. Some of the steel members for it which will be shipped from here will weigh 90 tons, and will be 80 feet long by 17 feet wide. Because of their size it is impossible to ship them by rail, and special equipment has been installed to load them on the ships.

German Foreign Trade

BERLIN, Aug. 18—German exports in July totaled Rm. 385,000,000, while imports amounted to Rm. 360,000,000, leaving a surplus of exports of Rm. 25,000,000. This compares with exports of Rm. 325,000,000 in June, imports of Rm. 356,000,000 and export surplus of Rm. 32,000,000. The July surplus is considered scarcely sufficient to take care of 60 per cent transfers on foreign obligations about to be made for July.

Philco Adds Men

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18—Philco Radio & Television Corporation has added 2400 to the par roll since July 1. This concerns the Philadelphia factory only, but Philco offices and branches in other cities also have made substantial increases to staffs. As a result of operation under the code, factory hours have been reduced to 36 hours a week from 47.

Minneapolis Notes Awarded

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Minneapolis awarded $1,000,000 three months' tax anticipation certificates to Salomon Brothers & Hutzler on bid of par, plus $100 premium, for 2 per cent obligations. Sale of $500,000 public relief bonds was deferred by the city.

Cunard and White Star May Combine

London, Aug. 18

LONDON expects the amalgamation of the Cunard and White Star lines to be announced within the next few days by Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer. A new holding company will be formed to be known as the British National Services.

There will be no outright government subsidy, but it is understood the British Government intends to issue £2,500,000 worth of bonds in the open market to finance the completion of the Cunard line's 73,000-ton superliner, known as 534.

Retail Price Rise Equal to 5.2 P. C. For Month of July

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Retail prices in July advanced very markedly, according to the Fairchild retail price index. Quotations on Aug. 1 show a rise of 5.2 per cent, as compared with July 1, one of the greatest monthly increases in years. Current prices represent an increase of 9.6 per cent as compared with May 1 low.

July was the first month in which retail prices exceeded those of the corresponding period a year ago. The latest index represents an increase of 2.8 per cent as compared with July, 1932.

Every item represented in the index recorded a gain during the last month, with piece goods prices showing the greatest advance, an increase of 7.4 per cent. Home furnishings followed with a gain of 6.8 per cent as compared with the previous month, and women's apparel followed with an increase of 6.1 per cent.

Men's apparel gained 4.5 per cent and infant's wear increased 2.5 per cent. Piece goods also show a gain of 14.9 per cent from the May 1 low, with home furnishings following with a gain of 10.8 per cent. With the exception of men's apparel, each major classification gained in July, 1933, as compared with July, 1932.

An analysis of the individual items comprising the index shows the greatest gains among such items as domestics, blankets, men's and women's hosiery, furs, furniture and luggage.

Business Index Shows a 3-Point Decline in Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Business activity during the week has slowed down, says Business Week. Our index shows a three-point drop, influenced mostly by the considerable decrease in the volume of bank check transactions in the cities outside New York.

Other significant business statistics hold pretty steady at recent satisfactory levels. Employment in factories, indeed, showed an increase for July, astonishing because for the 10 years during which comparable figures have been compiled, July always shown a decline.

Almost 500,000 fewer families were getting public relief at the end of June than at the beginning.

Steel ingot production holds at 55 per cent of capacity, where it has stood for three weeks. Electric power production shows some decrease, but still is 15 per cent above last year's rate. Coal figures belatedly show the effect of the strike that was on in important fields. Business failures are a little less numerous.

Carloadings are smaller. Building construction remains at low ebb. Few things could do more to give business a shove than for the public works program to get going in earnest.

Trade Holds Steady For Safeway Stores

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 18—Easing in the rate of merchandise sales increase, a normal development at this time of year, is not being experienced by Safeway Stores system. Sales for the four weeks ended Aug. 12, to be reported in a few days, probably will show greater increase over corresponding period last year than for four weeks ended July 15, when the gain was 2.63 per cent.

Labor troubles in various sections have left Safeway's business uninfluenced, and its employment situation, operating as it is under the grocers' code, probably is better than it ever has been.

Volume of Bankers' Acceptances Rises

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Volume of bankers' acceptances outstanding on July 31 was $738,258,963, a gain of $51,584,513 over June 30, and a gain of $33,612,371 over July 31, 1932. This was the largest monthly rise in two years and carried acceptance volume above the preceding year's corresponding total for the first time in many months.

Combined with the increase for June of $17,000,000, volume of bankers bills has risen $89,000,000 during the two normally most quiet months of the year. This is an encouraging indication of the greater use of the acceptance privilege by banks and bankers, according to the monthly survey of the American Acceptance Council. Every type of acceptance financing rose in July.

Pennsylvania Road Net

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 — Pennsylvania Railroad reports to Interstate Commerce Commission for the six months ended June 30 net income of $3,949,427 after charges, or 30 cents a share (par $50) on 13,167,427 shares, compared with $6,863,403, or 52 cents a share on 13,162,816 shares in the six months of 1932. June net was $4,695,332 after charges, compared with a net of $1,619,093 in June, 1932.

Big Problems For American Bankers' Annual Meeting

Association President Makes Public Program to Be Discussed

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Leading figures among the Administration's financial and reconstruction officials will be drawn together with the nation's bankers in discussions of the country's outstanding problems of recovery and the part of banking in it at the annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, to be held in Chicago, Sept. 4 to 7, it is disclosed in the program made public here today by Mr. Francis H. Sisson, president of the association.

At the opening general session, following Mr. Sisson's presidential address, which will present the case for the banks in the political and financial controversies surrounding them the last four years, Mr. Eugene R. Black, governor of the Federal Reserve Board, Washington, will deliver an address under the title "Forward."

Two other Washington officials will occupy the program at the closing regular general session, when Mr. F. T. O'Connor, comptroller of the currency, who has supervision of all the national banks in the nation, will deliver the opening address. He will be followed by Mr. A. A. Berle Jr., special adviser of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, who will speak on "Some Essentials of a Sound Banking System."

Other speakers at the conference will include Mr. George V. McLaughlin, president of the Brooklyn Trust Company and president of the New York State Bankers Association, speaking on "The Need for Revision of the Glass-Steagall Act and a Sane Legislative Program for Banking"; and Alf M. Landon, Governor of Kansas. Also before the meeting of the trust division Mr. Joseph V. McKee, president of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, New York, formerly acting mayor of New York City, will deliver an address on "The Real Estate Mortgage Problem."

Majestic Reports Orders Received For 50,000 Units

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—John P. Ditzell, assistant vice-president and general sales manager of the Grigsby-Grunow Company, manufacturers of Majestic radios and refrigerators, in an interview today stated that the three-day convention of Majestic distributors held at the Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago was the largest in point of attendance of any one meeting since 1930. Distributors from all over the United States and many foreign countries were represented.

"In addition," stated Mr. Ditzell, "orders for approximately 50,000 units were placed for immediate shipment, representing the largest commitment received in any one meeting during the last three years.

"Indicative of our return to prosperity," continued Mr. Ditzell, "was the confidence expressed by our distributors in the success of the Administration's NRA program, which was highly indorsed by our entire organization and assurance given of its whole-hearted support."

June Quarter Net For International Nickel Co. Higher

International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd., and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net profit of $1,943,046 after depreciation, interest and taxes, equivalent after preferred dividends, to 10 cents a share on 14,584,025 no-par shares of common stock. This compares with net loss of $80,158 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $629,327 in the June quarter of the previous year.

For the six months ended June 30, 1933, net profit was $1,862,888 after charges and taxes, equal after preferred dividends, to six cents a common share, comparing with loss of $93,255 in first half of 1932.

Current assets, as of June 30, 1933, including $9,298,897 cash, demand loans and Government securities, amounting to $31,592,134 and current liabilities were $3,026,795. This compares with cash, demand loans and Government securities of $3,640,099, current assets of $28,754,754 and current liabilities of $3,550,058 on June 30, 1932.

Consolidated income account for the quarter ended June 30, compares as follows:

	Quarter to June 30— 1933	1932
Earnings	$3,347,980	$470,532
Other inc	64,882	18,452
Total inc	3,412,813	489,304
Expenses	358,378	387,670
Fed tax res	213,342	27,503
Interest	122,736	86,220
Depr depl, etc	975,326	747,318
Net profit	1,943,046	*629,327
Pfd divs	483,474	483,474
Surplus	1,459,572	*1,112,801

*Deficit. †Loss.

Reading Company Reports $1,711,447 for Half Year

Reading Company reports for six months ended June 30 net of $1,711,447 after charges, equivalent after dividend requirements on 4 per cent noncumulative first and second preferred to 22 cents a share (par $50) on 1,399,782 shares of common, against $938,102, or 45 cents a share (par $50) on 839,412 shares of second preferred in first half of 1932, after dividend requirement on first preferred.

June net was $726,585 after charges, compared with $89,035 in June, 1932.

Warns Not to Give Defaulted Bonds to Doubtful Committees

Congressman Introduces Bill to Investigate All 'Protective' Organizations—Many Inefficient and Cause Loss of Savings

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Don't surrender securities to doubtful reorganization and bondholding committees," Congressman Thomas O'Malley of Wisconsin warned holders of defaulted security issues. Mr. O'Malley introduced a House joint resolution early in the special session of Congress calling for a complete investigation into the activities of all mortgage, bond, debenture, shareholder, and insolvency committees.

The resolution asked Congress to declare a 30-day moratorium on the activities of all such organizations until an investigation could be made and authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe rules and regulations for the liquidation and conservation of the assets and the refinancing of real estate bonds and other enterprises.

The measure, referred to the House Committee on Rules, was pigeonholed on the grounds that it was not "emergency" legislation. Soon after its introduction letters from all over the nation poured into the Congressman's office and petitions were presented to the President, the Speaker of the House, and the chairman of the Rules Committee, urging favorable and immediate consideration of the resolution. But all was to no avail.

Measure Revised

It was announced that the measure will be revised and reintroduced in the next session as the O'Malley-McCarran resolution. It will be brought to the attention of the Senate by Patrick McCarran, Democratic leader from Nevada.

Impetus for a national organization to urge the adoption of this legislation and the start of the investigation was given when O. B. Lansinger, Philadelphia financier and publisher, took an active interest in promoting a campaign calling the attention of thousands of people to the fact that the O'Malley measure would aid in protecting the savings of over 500,000 investors holding over $5,000,000,000 in defaulted bonds.

It is estimated that in addition to this amount in defaulted real estate mortgage bonds there are in default about $1,500,000,000 of foreign loans held in this country and several billions of dollars worth of other classes of securities making a total of some $10,000,000,000.

Active organization of a national group of victimized investors to urge the adoption of the proposed legislation was undertaksn in Wisconsin when almost a thousand owners of defaulted securities met at a mass meeting in Chippewa Falls to protest against the activities of "stacked" reorganization committees. Similar meetings were held in other Wisconsin cities and a beginning for such an organization has been made in several other states including Pennsylvania, California and Nevada. It is expected that within a few months victimized bondholders in every state of the Union will have organised to insist upon Congressional action to protect their savings and will refuse to turn their securities into such committees until definite safeguards are provided by law as intended in the O'Malley-McCarran resolution.

Irregularities on File

Mr. O'Malley has on file evidence of gross irregularities on the part of "committees," many indicating outright fraud in the administration of such reorganization projects. The Wisconsin Congressman, who is holding this material in readiness for a hearing on the measure, is reluctant to divulge the names of companies involved in the allegations and evidence in his possession. It is stated, however, that many large investment houses throughout the nation have engaged in practices amounting to fraud and mismanagement to the detriment of investors, resulting in the loss of the life savings of hundreds of thousands of persons.

Specific cases, cited by Mr. O'Malley, indicate that on a $60,000,000 bond issue in New York, there had been collected, up to several months ago, by the "reorganization committee" and attorneys in excess of $4,000,000 as "fees" and "expenses." A Philadelphia investment "committee" sold a property upon which there was $600,000 in bonds for $120,000 which was paid by a group of five vice-presidents who made the "bargain" offer. The property was assessed at $475,000. The same "committee" is in charge of the sale of two other properties in that city upon which there are bond issues aggregating $2,400,000. In New Orleans $12,000,000 worth of securities were auctioned off for $900,000. A Chicago investment house put out an issue of $1,725,000 on which $1,644,000 had been paid. A "committee" was organized and outstanding old certificates were exchanged for new ones which had a face value of but $338,000! There are scores of other cases involving misrepresentation and mismanagement as well as fraud.

Many Letters Received

Congressman O'Malley has received hundreds of letters from victims from all over the country begging him to keep up the fight to salvage their life savings.

"While all of the reorganization committees are not guilty of deliberate fraud, a majority of them have proved so inefficient that investors have been mulcted of their savings without a chance to protect themselves," Mr. O'Malley declared. "The O'Malley-McCarran measure is aimed at the unscrupulous committees and investment racketeers.

"The confidence of the people in investment securities must be restored and their savings protected, so that legitimate enterprises may not be hampered in securing the confidence of future investors enabling them to obtain funds to help carry out the President's great recovery program."

The World's Business

National Recovery Act

APPARENTLY more serious tests of the power behind the National Recovery Act are coming soon. So far the only force used has been that of persuasion and threats. But opposition or stubbornness is appearing. Mr. Ford refuses so far to sign the proposed automobile code. The Aluminum Company stands pat on serious differences with the NRA. The President threatens to write a code over the heads of the coal men, who have submitted 27 different code proposals. The steel industry and the oil industry also face the imposition of ready-made codes. The first court test has been made, with success for the NRA, but the decision was by a lower court. Meanwhile Comptroller-General McCarl has decided that the Federal Government cannot make upward adjustments in contracts to compensate firms which sell to the Government for NRA-added costs; and it is likely that many municipalities will likewise refuse such adjustments on account of their shaky financial condition. What will happen, both in the case of outright refusal of industrial managements to propose satisfactory codes and of governmental bodies to make contract adjustments, will be a very interesting case history in political science. Needless to say, industrial control eventually involves more price fixing and more price fixing eventually involves more control, and there will be inequities at the line where control stops and free trade begins, no matter how far control is pushed. This holds not only for the NRA but for the agricultural adjustment act, and all other forms of political economics.

Oil Production Up

Increase of 110,400 barrels last week in the daily average crude oil production for the country calls attention to one of the knotty problems facing the NRA. Before oil men will come in whole-heartedly into the code system, with its increases in wage costs, they want minimum prices fixed on crude and refined petroleum products. This, however, is likely to do more than to offset the increased wage costs. It is likely to result in larger production, either before the code goes into effect or after, and probably before. The effect of code discussions is to stimulate production ahead of, but not after, promulgation of the code. This is what happened in the case of the textile industry. Then, of course, there are the questions, What is the oil industry? What is a fair price for refinery gasoline in the mid-continent? What are fair differentials for the innumerable items in the oil price structure? What are fair wages, and for whom? Who will benefit? Who will suffer?

Airplane Travel Increases

The Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce reports that the nation's air lines carried 2.3 per cent more passengers in the first half of 1933 than in the like period of 1932. Travel by air has increased steadily through the depression. One of the leading transport companies, Aviation Corporation, recently reported the first earnings in its history. Airplane shares have done better since 1926 than any other group in the stock market bar none, and with the Chicago fair and the revival of business and the air-mindedness of the coming generation and the falling travel rates, it looks as though they might continue their superlative performance.

Financing and Inflation

A neat financial problem faces the Administration. The recent weakness in the commodity markets has led the President, apparently, to renewed consideration of measures designed to weaken confidence in the dollar. On the other hand the success of the Aug. 15 Treasury financing has led to hopes that some of the large outstanding Liberty Loan issues might be refunded next December, but bond men are hinting that action weakening confidence in the dollar ("inflation") will make such refunding impossible.

United Corporation Omits

Omission of the quarterly dividend of 10 cents on the common stock of United Corporation calls attention to the difficulties of the utility companies under the New Deal. They have to meet higher prices for coal, supplies and equipment, demands for rate reductions, and now the costs of the Blue Eagle. On the other hand, domestic consumption of electricity is recovering only slowly, and the largest recovery is in industrial use, which brings the lowest rates. The New Hampshire Utility Commission has ruled against compliance with the NRA by the New England Power Company because it would throw the existing rate structure out of joint.

H. M. P.

Disbursement Of $900,000 Made By Owens-Illinois

Large Increase in Glass Company's Earnings for Twelve Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 18—Indications of greater activity and increased sales in the glass industry are apparent, as a result of a $900,000 dividend payment, just distributed to shareholders of the Owens-Illinois Glass Company. The payment to common stockholders was at the rate of 50 cents a share for the quarter. It represented one of the largest distributions by any Toledo company in the last few years.

Five per cent of the dividend, or $45,000, was deducted for special federal taxes. The company's earnings for the 12 months ended June 30 were $4,208,498, as compared to $1,830,228 in the corresponding period of a year ago.

William E. Levis, president, commenting on the program of redemption of preferred stock and debentures, announced that the only step now remaining is the retirement of first mortgage 6 per cent gold bonds of the Illinois Pacific Company, a wholly owned subsidiary. This redemption will take place Sept. 1. This leaves the company with only 1,200,000 shares of common outstanding as its only security issue.

In a letter to stockholders Mr. Levis declared the demand for bottles during the last 90 days exceeded expectations and greatly increased employment, sales and earnings.

Business News of New England

Stores in New England might well adopt "The Good Old Summer Time" for a theme song for they are now endeavoring to supply vacationists with $125,000,000 worth of goods. This is the amount spent in chain, independent and department stores by visitors in one year.

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Excluding Connecticut there are 13,566 manufacturing establishments in New England giving employment to 657,643 wage earners, according to latest available census figures, those of 1931.

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New England Power Association's production of primary power, considered a reliable index of business activity in this part of the country, recorded another substantial increase in July. The output for that month was the largest for any July in the company's history, and exceeded July a year ago by 32.6 per cent. It also followed the largest June on record. Just another company operating full steam ahead, or is it electricity?

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The rugged hills of New Hampshire long known for supplying great squares of solid granite are now giving natives a product that is in demand despite economic conditions, that of potatoes. Recently an important New England chain store system renewed a contract with New Hampshire farmers and indicated that more "spuds" would be purchased this year than last when 100,000 bushels were bought.

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In normal times more than 125,000 wage earners are engaged in cotton manufacturing in this area, and it is authentically reported that operations are now above normal. One-third of the cotton manufacturing of the entire country is done in New England and produces goods valued at nearly $500,000,000. One thing certain, there will be plenty of overalls and shirts for any business upturn in this section of the country.

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The Tri-State Recreational Conference which was in session in Crawford Notch, N. H., recently advised the development of autumn-leaf and ski-trail festivals as a method of attracting visitors and by which additional publicity might be obtained for the states of the group. As the largest producer of maple sugar products in the country, Vermont hopes to put on a maple sugar festival, during the boiling season. At the same time, in accordance with traditional practice, it might be appropriate to elect the "King of Saps."

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Textile pay roll in Fall River, Mass., last week totaled $377,620, about $5000 more than the previous week. The pay roll for the corresponding week last year was $131,270. The total pay roll of the city last week was $569,422 compared with $336,799 for the like week last year.

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The gratifying part of increased employment in practically all New England towns is the lifting of heavy burdens from the shoulders of relief organizations. In several textile towns it is reported that the relief roll has been entirely eliminated and in other manufacturing towns a substantial reduction has been experienced. A sigh of relief from taxpayers.

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There has been a decided pick-up in the New England tourist business in the last few weeks, according to reports from hotels, overnight camps and lodging houses. This is gratifying to all concerned except the persons who would like a nice quiet Sunday drive.

Brokers' Loans Increase

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—Loans on stocks and bonds to brokers and dealers by reporting Federal Reserve member banks in New York City increased $14,000,000 during the week ended Aug. 16 to a total of $894,000,000. This compares with $880,000,000 on Aug. 9 and with $344,000,000 a year ago.

American Car & Foundry

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—American Car & Foundry Company has received an order for five 40-ton steel bulk commodity cars from Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., of Boston, Mass., for handling carbon black.

Substantial Rise In Retail Food Prices

Washington, Aug. 18

RETAIL food prices in 51 cities, as reported to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, showed an average increase of about 8 1/3 per cent July 15 over June 15, and an average increase of less than 4 per cent over July 15, 1932. Increase in purchasing power and reëmployment ran close behind. While the cost of living increased a little over 8 per cent, purchasing power rose 7.9 per cent and employment .2 per cent.

The general average of retail prices rose in July above 1913 for the first time since October, 1932.

The increases were prominent in potatoes, flour, eggs, butter and bread prices.

Rockefeller Center Banking Facility Plans Announced

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Plans for the opening early in October of a branch office which will provide banking facilities in Rockefeller Center are announced by the Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

The quarters to be occupied by the bank are located in the 70-story RCA Building, the central structure and largest unit in the Center. The branch will be situated on the corner of Forty-ninth Street and Rockefeller Plaza, the new street running north and south parallel with Fifth Avenue, and will have a frontage of more than 100 feet on Forty-ninth Street and 45 feet on Rockefeller Plaza.

The bank, which will be known as the Rockefeller Center Branch of the Chase, will occupy the main floor, mezzanine and basement, with its main entrance on Forty-ninth Street. There will also be an entrance through the main lobby of the building and from the building corridor on the lower level leading from the Sunken Plaza.

U. S. Pork and Lard Stocks Are Gaining Contrary to Normal

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—With more than a million more hogs received at seven principal markets during the summer marketing season to date and with July and August weekly slaughter running anywhere from 40,000 head to over 100,000 head above a year ago, stocks of pork and lard in this country are increasing substantially contrary to the normal seasonal trend.

Ordinarily, consumption is exceeding production at this time of the year. August 1 lard stocks were 79 per cent above a year ago, while pork holdings were up 25 per cent.

Pork and lard stock figures as of the first of this month reflect a willingness on the part of packers to stock up heavily at present hog prices in advance of the processing tax to be imposed on hogs Oct. 1, with an eye to getting into the new fiscal year with relatively cheap supplies.

The question to be answered in the future, however, is how well they will be able to maintain a profitable meat price structure in liquidating their inventory.

Apparently they are also banking on a continuation of rising employment and better wages in the country.

Rise in Number Of Goodyear Employees

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 18—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company states that on Aug. 15 its factory employees numbered 15,944, which compares with the 1929 average of 16,775 and with the August, 1932, figure of 11,091.

Since April 1, 6608 employees have been added to the factory pay roll, the company says.

With the passing of the peak of the tire buying season Goodyear has now gone to the five-day week in its tire manufacture, which means, the company states, that factory workers are dropping from 36 to 30 hours a week.

In a readjustment of factory personnel, effective this week, there will be approximately 200 layoffs. September plans must depend on tire buying, it declares.

Pierce-Arrow Raises Wages and Cuts Hours

BUFFALO, Aug. 18 — Wage increases amounting to 15 per cent for factory employees and office workers excepting executives have been put into effect by Pierce-Arrow Motorcar Company according to A. J. Chanter president.

The wage increases will become effective immediately. At the same time office hours at the Pierce-Arrow plant will be reduced to a 40-hour a week basis.

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DURING past years hundreds of Monitor readers have invested sums varying from $100 to $10,000 in SILVER STATE Income Certificates. They have had full protection of principal, and uninterrupted income.

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Declines Feature Livestock Trade During the Week

Receipts Increase Shown Over Corresponding Period of 1932

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—Declines featured the trade on practically all classes of livestock this week at the Union Stock Yards here. Receipts were heavier than last week, both locally and in the aggregate at seven principal markets and also showed a sizable increase over the corresponding period a year ago, with exception of sheep and lambs, according to a report by the bureau of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Fed steers and long yearlings closed steady to 25 cents lower, compared with a week ago, with only a small proportion showing the maximum decline. The bulk sold at 5.75-6.50, with better grades, most of which scaled over 1150 pounds bringing 6.75-7.25, top 7.25. Grassy kinds ranged downward from 5.00.

Approximately 3500 western grass cattle were included in this week's supply, most of the steers going at 4.25-5.00, and cows 2.65-2.85. Yearling heifers lost 25 cents, selling mainly at 6.00 downward, with best up to 6.50 early in the week. Fat cows showed a similar decline, bringing 2.75-3.50, with grain feds on up to 4.50, while low cutters and cutters brought 1.25-2.25. The bull market closed steady to 25 cents lower, weighty sausage offerings holding steady at 3.10-3.35. Vealers sold off 25-50 cents, going at 7.50 downward.

A two-way trend continued to feature the hog trade, light weights holding up well while heavier and packing cows broke sharply. Pigs and light lights closed strong to 10 cents higher compared with last Friday, while weights below 240 pounds sold off 15-20 cents, others 25-40 cents lower, and packing cows 40 cents down. The closing top was 4.50, bulk 170-240 pounds going at 4.35-4.50; 250-290 pounds, 3.75-4.25; 300-380 pounds, 3.35-3.75; better grade, 140-160 pounds, 4.00-4.40; pigs, 3.00-3.75; packing cows, 2.90-3.25; smooth light weights, 3.35.

Increased receipts and sluggishness in the dressed trade had a bearish effect on the lamb market, prices dropping 75 cents to $1 compared with late last week. The week's top was 8.25 for both natives and westerns, while the closing peak stopped at 7.75, bulk going at 7.50 downward. Native throwouts brought 4.00-4.75 late. Yearlings sold at 5.00-5.50, around 5 cents lower than a week ago.

Fat ewes held steady for the week, bulking at 1.50-2.75, with best at 3.00. Little change was noted in feeding lambs, bulk going out at 6.25-6.60.

Pennsylvania Road Traffic Activity Greatly Increased

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 18—Pennsylvania Railroad July gross is expected to closely approximate June, high month for this year to date, and show substantial increase over July, 1932. June gross of $29,084,543 showed an increase over the preceding year for the first time since October, 1929, of 10.2 per cent, and it is anticipated the July percentage of increase over last year will be substantially larger than in June.

Net railway operating income also reached a new high for the year to date in June at $7,444,758, up $3,462,457 or 86.9 per cent from June, 1932.

In freight revenues the greatest gains have been in central and western regions, due to improvement in iron and steel, served principally by these two regions. Central and western regions headed the way down until earlier this year; they are now leading the way out of the depression.

July preliminary estimates for the regional system indicate an increase in freight revenues of about 33 per cent over a year ago, the central region leading with about 50 per cent and the western with around 35 per cent. The same tendency is shown for the first week of August, although percentages of increase for the system as a whole and of central and western regions are greater than for July.

In April all regions showed a decrease from a year ago, but in May both central and western regions gained, although the other regions continued to show a decrease. In June all but one region gained in freight revenues, central and western continuing to lead the way. All regions gained in July.

New Boston Investment Firm

Announcement is made of the formation of a new Boston investment firm, Soucy, Swartzwelter & Co., with offices at 185 Devonshire Street, to conduct a general brokerage and investment business. The new firm holds memberships on the New York and Detroit Stock Exchanges. The partners are: Ernest W. Soucy, Ernest E. Swartzwelter, Kenneth A. Wood, R. Dudley Peters, Francis T. Farrelly, John F. Dillon and Thomas O. Wilder.

Chrysler Corporation

Its growing importance in the automobile industry both in production and earnings is discussed in our special circular.

Write for BMA 18

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Farm Credit Bank To Help Farmer Out of Debt Hole

Offers Sound Credit Plan and Advice to Keep Him Free From Debt Again

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—To help the farmer get out of debt, then to give him a sound credit system and intelligent advice so he won't fall into disastrous debt again is what the Government is working on through the new Farm Credit Administration.

This assurance was given to farmers at the Chicago world's fair yesterday by Mr. Joseph R. Cosgrove, manager of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank at St. Louis.

As the main speaker of the day during farm week at the fair, Mr. Cosgrove took the opportunity to expound the farm credit objectives of the "New Deal." One of its most important aims, he said, is credit for the farmer which will be depression-proof.

"The fundamental difficulty has been that commercial bank credit is not adapted to many of the farmers' financing requirements," Mr. Cosgrove declared. "Commercial bank credit is based on deposits subject to withdrawal without notice. In times of crop failures and low prices, deposits shrink and are withdrawn from the banks. This results in credit to the farmer being restricted at the very time he needs it most.

"Experience has, therefore, shown that commercial bank credit, even during normal times is suited only to a short-term, liquid loan; and that in times of financial stringency, other avenues of credit must be open to agriculture.

"The Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, by reason of the plans of the Farm Credit Administration and because of its ability to obtain ample supplies of private capital, will now be prepared to fill these needs on a permanent basis. The result will be beneficial to both the farmer and the rural banks, and agriculture will be furnished with a dependable and adequate source of financing."

Federal machinery is being simplified, credit is being made more convenient and readily accessible to the farmer and economy in the use of federal funds is being worked out through a larger utilization of private capital. Eventually, it is hoped, agriculture will be placed in the position of controlling its own supply of credit without calling on the Government for direct appropriation of funds.

"The last and foremost of the objectives of the Farm Credit Administration is to help the farmer get out of debt," continued Mr. Cosgrove. "The achieving of this highly desirable purpose is to be aided in two ways. First, by reducing the interest rate and the cost of loans. Secondly, the purpose is to be aided by intelligent planning with respect to the debt problem."

Lack of Cash Strips Soviet of Experts

(Continued from Page 1)

it is significant that new assignments on construction work are rarely given to firms which have finished the old ones.

While Russian technical proficiency has doubtless made some progress during these last years of intensive industrialization, the aid of highly qualified foreign specialists unquestionably would still be valuable.

The Cost That Does It

The explanation for the virtual disappearance in Russia of the type of foreign engineer whose professional standing commands a high salary in valuta, or foreign currency, is to be found in the stringency of the Soviet situation as regards foreign currency reserves. Faced with the necessity for meeting a substantial volume of foreign commercial indebtedness and with exports shrinking from year to year the Soviet régime is obliged to economize in every possible way.

A case recently occurred when the management of a major new Soviet industrial enterprise urgently required the continued services of a foreign specialist. The time involved was a few weeks; the sum $1000 or $2000. But authorization to pay the money could not be obtained from the central authorities.

Not from deliberate design or desire, but simply because of lack of funds, the Soviet industrial authorities are finding it necessary to "paddle their own canoes" and dispense in the great majority of cases with the highly paid foreign advisers who figured so prominently in the first stages of the Soviet drive for industrial construction.

Tourists Also Scarcer

Not only the American engineer, but the American tourist is less visible in the Soviet Union during the present year. Here the reasons are different, and probably affect American travelers in other countries besides Russia. The main element in the situation is uncertainty as to the day-by-day purchasing power of the dollar in terms of foreign currency.

The Soviet Union has two currencies: a paper ruble, which has long lost all semblance of fixed relation to foreign currencies, and a gold ruble which is used in calculating most payments which foreigners must make, for food, hotel rooms, etc.

This gold ruble is the most stable of all existing currencies, because it is a purely theoretical concept and isn't in the least dependent on actual coverage by the precious metal. The dollar, in terms of this gold ruble, has already fallen from 1.94 to 1.51, adding proportionately to the incidental costs of Russian travel.

So, while the stream of American summer visitors to the Soviet Union has not altogether dried up, it has become a thinner trickle than was the case in former years; and perhaps this will bring about a diminution in the number of new books published about the Soviet Union.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD SALESPEOPLE—Up to 100% profit; sell 21-folder $1 assortment; request samples, also 50c bargain, gift wrappings; large commissions. DOERLA, Dept. S-10, Pittsburg, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARD salespeople—Sell outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment; also 6c 'nite 14 box; big commissions; samples on approval. CHILTON GREETINGS, 1790 Lincoln, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DRESSES given for personal use selling famous Janalene dresses, lingerie for women, children; experience unnecessary, commission. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 300, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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Local Classified

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FOR SALE, Marblehead Neck, Mass.—Summer residence, 9 rooms; corner Follett St. and Ocean Ave.; unsurpassed view of North Shore and all bay racing. Apply to THOMAS W. PAINE (owner). Tel. Marblehead 188-M.

Real Home for Sale

Single frame house in delightful location in Brookline, surrounded by single houses only, fine view, beautiful gardens and trees, desirable neighbors, now occupied by owner, 12 rooms, two fireplaces, ample porch; great bargain $7500, little cash required; apply premises, 138 Addington Road, Brookline, Mass.

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BOSTON, 99-103 Norway St.—1-2 rooms, rent $25 to $35; 31 Audubon Road, 1-2-3 rooms, rent $30 to $75.
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CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Modern apartments 1-2-3 rooms, convenient to Harvard Sq., for quiet, responsible people. 44 Langdon St., 41 Garfield St., 31 Concord Ave. Agent on premises.

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Modern 3, 4 and 5-room apartments, newly decorated; ideal location; adjoining Christian Science church at Harvard Sq.; refrigeration, fireplaces, spacious living rooms; representative on premises. 1558 Mass. Ave. Univ. 5373 (Mass.)

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Good location; 5 rooms, oil heated, garage, front and back piazzas. Call 618 Center St. from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.; after 7 p. m. call 48 St. John St.

Lowell Manor
85-95 Prescott Street
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1-2-ROOM SUITES, available to responsible people on lease. Modern building, located in the *Harvard Square Section*. Equipment includes elevators, incinerators, tiled baths, showers, fireplace. Free electric refrigeration. Reduced rentals, $40 to $65. See Superintendent on premises, or HARRY A. GILBERT, Manager, 95 Prescott St., Cambridge. Telephone Univ. 7646.

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Suite of living room, one or two bedrooms and bath, all are outside rooms, open fireplace, elevator operator on duty day and night, the dining room is exclusively for tenants; hardly five minutes' walk to Harvard Square, two minutes to surface cars. Univ. 3302. ALFRED J. WHITE, Manager.

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THE GILFORD
Time concessions and reduced rentals on desirable 1 and 2-room apartments in building maintaining highest standards in service; full housekeeping; 24-hour switchboard service; furnished or unfurnished. Mrs. Taylor, Wickersham 2-9300.

N. Y. C., 341 East 18th St.—Six rooms, bath, modern, Electrolux; quiet, private house; adults preferred; reasonable. Gramercy 5-6401.

NEW YORK CITY, 21 W. 11th Street—Comfortable apartment, 7 rooms, elevator, charming atmosphere, owner management; sublet $1200.

N. Y. C., 71st St., 167 West—2 rooms, bath, kitchenette, unfurnished. Living quarters or office; clean, respectable; $40.

LEASE AND FURNISHINGS

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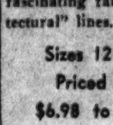

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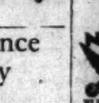

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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Guests in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Maine

TWO motorists stopped at an attractive tea house in northern Maine, and, while waiting to be served, heard this conversation from the kitchen:

"Now, mother, you and dad are going to that movie! You have been wanting to see it for months, and you haven't been out of this kitchen this summer."

"But we couldn't go and leave you with all these dishes—we just couldn't do it."

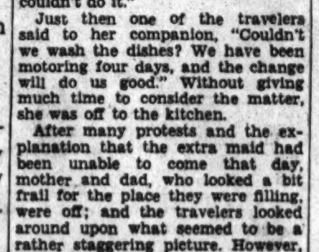
Just then one of the travelers said to her companion, "Couldn't we wash the dishes? We have been motoring four days, and the change will do us good." Without giving much time to consider the matter, she was off to the kitchen.

After many protests and the explanation that the extra maid had been unable to come that day, mother and dad, who looked a bit frail for the place they were filling, were off; and the travelers looked around upon what seemed to be a rather staggering picture. However, the work was tackled in fine spirit and grew very exciting.

Finally, the last pan was placed on the shelf, the milk cans and pans having been washed with more protests from the daughter. Then the old zither was discovered in the pantry, and the "kitchen crew" took it to an open porch and enjoyed some old-fashioned music in the moonlight.

The two good Samaritans went to bed supremely happy. As they were to depart at 5 the next morning, they gave orders that the family was not to arise. But when the travelers reached the front door, the aromas of a genuine Maine breakfast greeted them. Such a feast! This was the little family's "Thank you."

Betty Bee



Winter

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER had come. Snow had cast an immaculate blanket over the landscape. The cold winds blew and all work in the open had been largely suspended.

We who are warm and well fed and sheltered from the elements, philosophically accept such a change as part of our living routine. Humans adopt themselves to surrounding conditions. Let us consider a man from the extreme sunny south, who has never before met winter in her rough, eccentric moods. He reasons that he will require added clothing, added heat in his home, very likely a change in his diet to help him face the cold. How about Betty Bee?

Betty's ancestors knew not the terrors of cold and snow. They were residents of a sunny clime. Transplanted to a section where they were confronted with new conditions, new problems, they met them with marvelous intelligence.

We have seen how they gather the propolis, a substance seemingly made by nature for their purpose; how they repair their hive in anticipation of the cold weather. How do they spend those long months when there are no flowers to visit, when freezing weather keeps them within the hive?

Let us visit the colony in mid-winter and see what we shall see.

(Continued on next Monday)

Vacation Vocations

Utility Bags

I have found it profitable to make "utility bags" of corduroy in many different shades. One yard makes two bags if the material is cut down the center, making each bag 18 inches wide. I line them with sateen to match. A design is drawn on one side and embroidered with colored yarns. Through the top a round stick is run, space being made by sewing lining to corduroy about three-quarters of an inch from top. The bag is slightly gathered at the top by cutting stick a little shorter than bag is wide. I leave the sides open five inches down from top. Handles are made from the material.

Mrs. Gladys C.

Organized Boys

A young man organized a group of boys, for whom, by arrangement with their parents, he would be responsible in the summer afternoons. On pleasant days, he would take them swimming and on hikes; on less cheerful afternoons he would introduce indoor games and crafts. By this not unpleasant job he was able to earn a neat sum toward his college fund, while the parents of the boys were comfortable concerning them.

R. B.

The Children's Corner

Little Apple's Reward

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BIG Apple was looking very sorry for himself. "What is the matter?" said Little Apple. "You've had such a discontented look the last few days." "Well," said Big Apple, "I really did think I was the best and biggest apple on this tree, but each day others are taken to the market and I am left at home."

"Now," said Little Apple, "you're just going to spoil the whole thing and it will be your own fault."

"What do you mean—spoil the whole thing? asked Big Apple.

"Well," replied Little Apple, "I heard Little Betty Farmer say that they would have to look out for a really nice big apple for the competition at the Agricultural Show next week, and—and—"

"And, what?" said Big Apple.

"You see," said Little Apple, "I knew that you were so big and rosy and lovely, and I had hoped that Betty would choose you. But I fail to see how an apple can look smart if he is as sorry for himself as you are."

Big Apple looked a bit crestfallen, but soon cheered up when Little Apple remarked, "Never mind, old

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"You look bigger and rosier than ever."

chap, smile a bit, and you'll win the first prize yet."

"Do you think so? Rather decent of you to take such an interest in me."

One morning Little Apple was awakened earlier than usual, not by the birds whistling this time. "What can it be? Surely, yes, it is my good friend Big Apple whistling a merry tune."

"Good morning, Big Apple."

"Good morning, Little Apple—Oh! that sounds unkind," said Big Apple, "but it came out quite unexpectedly."

"Never mind, Big Apple," said Little Apple, "we can't all be the biggest. But you look bigger and rosier than ever. Won't Betty be pleased? Look, there she comes! She's going to select you, I know. How I wish that I could be there, too, to see the judges award you the first prize!"

"Thank you, little friend," replied Big Apple, "I shall always have you to thank if I do win it. But for your encouragement the other morning I should have been too shriveled up to be worth even glancing at."

"Daddy," said Betty, "there he is—isn't he a beauty?"

"Rather!" replied Daddy, taking hold of the branch and gently plucking Big Apple.

"Good-by, Big Apple," said Little Apple, "and don't forget—it's smiling that does it."

"Daddy! Look—what about taking that one, too?" pointing to Little Apple.

"But, Betty, it's far too small."

"Yes," said Betty, "but it will help to show what a lovely big apple this one is—don't you think so?"

"All right, here it goes," said Daddy. And in a few days, Big Apple and Little Apple found themselves at the show.

"Look!" almost shouted Little Apple, "there are the judges."

"Yes," replied Big Apple, "I'm feeling all jumpy, you know. Look at those lovely apples over there!"

"Yes, you are lovely, too, Big Apple."

"Do you really think so, Little Apple? I was beginning to wish I had started smiling earlier. I've only just realized that although all of us big apples make you look so tiny and unimportant, I haven't heard you grouse once, in fact, you've raised my hopes many times."

"We can't all be big, you know, and besides—it's so jolly seeing the joy you big rosy apples bring to these people! Look at them—Why, there's Betty! Her cheeks are like rosy apples, too."

"Look, look, Daddy," they heard Betty cry excitedly. "Our apple has won the prize."

"Why, so it has, Betty, lass—Cheers!"

"Daddy," whispered Betty, "look at that wee apple," pointing to our friend Little Apple. "It looks as happy as if it had won a prize, too. I'm going to take it home and plant the seed and have it for my very own tree."

"Did you hear that?" said Big Apple. But Little Apple was too happy to speak.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Going to" (J. A. V.)—The correspondent writes:

> Please let me know, through the Word a Day, whether the following expressions are considered good form:
> (1) "He is going to study now."
> (3) "He is going to fly soon."
> (3) "He is going to travel next year."
> In case these sentences are acceptable, I should like to know about this one:
> (4) "He is going to go home soon."

"Going," the present participle of the verb "go," is legitimately used with an infinitive to denote a present intention of future action. Examples (1), (2), and (3) are in accord with good usage; but (4) is awkward. Either substitute "planning" (etc.) for "going," or omit "to go."

"Rise up and call her blessed" (Miss M. M.)—This expression, in various forms, has been used by a number of writers; but the common source is Proverbs 31:28: "Her children arise up, and call her blessed. . . ."

"These are the kind we prefer" (Miss J. M. S.)—The correspondent writes:

> In your column of July 25, under the discussion of "ones," is a statement to the effect that "These are the kind we prefer" is grammatically correct. Is not "these" plural? And is not "kind" singular?

Suppose you were to go to a fruit store that displayed several different kinds of apples. You wanted russets, and from a box of russets you took three or four apples to inspect them. Would you say to the dealer: "These are the kinds I prefer"?

Neither would we.

Toward, towards (Miss J. M. S.)—Both forms are correct as prepositions; but the form without the *s* is preferred in American usage.

The Christian Science Monitor's

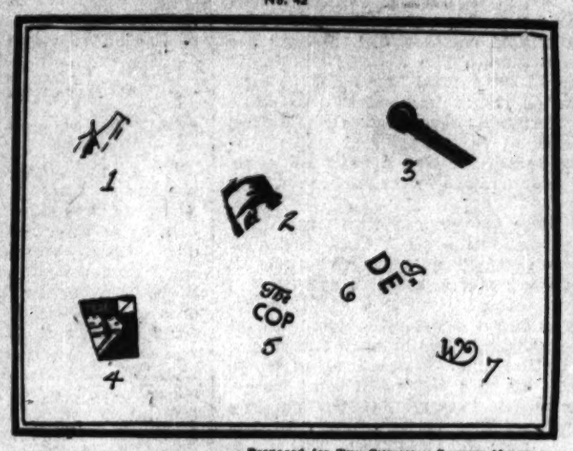
Quotation for Today

HERE'S to the long white road that beckons,
The climb that baffles, the risk that nerves;
And here's to the merry heart that reckons
The rough with the smooth and never swerves.

—ERNEST SHACKLETON

Ad-O-Grams

No. 42



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

This above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 42." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

In Lighter Vein

Out of the Mouth of Babes

Little Billy, aged four, was being shown the shape of the earth on a globe atlas, by his mother. After pointing out all the countries, with their peculiar shapes, she asked, "Now, Billy, what shape is the world?"

Billy, looking very wise and happy, beamed on her with: "It's in a terrible shape, Daddy says!"—*Parents' Magazine.*

Coöperation

"But your prospective husband has such a small salary; how are you going to manage?"

"Oh, we're going to economize. We're going to do without a lot of things that Eddie needs."

Gum Chewing

The little girl at the party insisted on pulling out her chewing gum in long strings and letting it fall back into her mouth.

"Betty!" furiously whispered her brother. "Betty, don't do that! Chew your gum like a lady!"

We Offer Ninety-five

Headlines proclaim that the dollar is now worth 84 cents—but we haven't been able to buy any at that price.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Shelter

It was a stormy night, and the political speaker was addressing an audience which might have been much larger. Under the circumstances, he was willing to curtail his address; and, reaching an appropriate point, he said, "I'm afraid I've kept you too long."

Whereupon a voice replied: "No, you may as well go on. It's still raining."

Ad-O-Grams No. 38

(Published July 21)

Answers

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2. Newagen Inn
3. Great Eastern Bus System
4. Kellogg's
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Hymnal Notes

No. 69

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"HALLELUJAH; England's Second Remembrancer" is the breezy title that George Wither gave to the second edition of his "Hymns and Songs of the Church" (1623). When we hear him, in the "Golden Treasury," still asking his whimsical question: "If she be not so to me, what care I how fair she be?" it is a surprise to learn that he is also the author of the very first hymn book published in England.

Ignored at the time, it is famous today, because it contains sixteen tunes by Orlando Gibbons (1583-1625). Wither's facility and perhaps his sense of humor appear in the second edition, with hymns for all men's doing, as: When Washing, On a Boat, Sheep-Shearing, For Tailors, Jailer, Prisoner, Member of Parliament, etc. A very valiant Puritan, he wished men to make a joyful noise unto the Lord all day long.

Orlando Gibbons was the youngest and most gifted of three gifted brothers, who all held important posts as organist, the two elder at Bristol, Exeter, and at Salisbury Cathedral. Orlando when only 21 was made organist at the Chapel Royal, and became one of His Majesty's "musicians for the virginalles," his playing on which was second only to his mastery of the organ. The "Parthenia," collected by Gibbons, Bull, and Byrd, had six pieces by Gibbons for the virginals (instruments of the spinnet type). After Oxford gave him the degree of Doctore of Music (1622), he was made organist at Westminster Abbey.

His first published work was "Fantasies for Viols," in 1610, the first music printed in England from engraved plates.

He rates with any composer, anywhere, in command of polyphony; and forty anthems of his remain, many of great beauty. He composed "alemans, corantos, gailliards, pavanes," and about forty fantasies, with his Te Deum, etc. The work which shows him at his best is "Madrigals and Motets for Viols and Voices," in which the words also attest his fine, austere taste. His music, understood, makes an indescribable impression of cool, yet shining, beauty.

He was in attendance upon the new King, Charles I, at Canterbury, where Queen Henrietta Maria was to arrive on her way from Paris. Here Gibbons suddenly passed away and was buried in the historic cathedral.

All the tunes in Wither's hymnal were identified by number only, and so Gibbons's appear here. This Song 24 is a noble minor, breaking into major brightness in the middle line. The prayerful words, "Give me, O Lord, an understanding heart," are by a Christian Scientist.

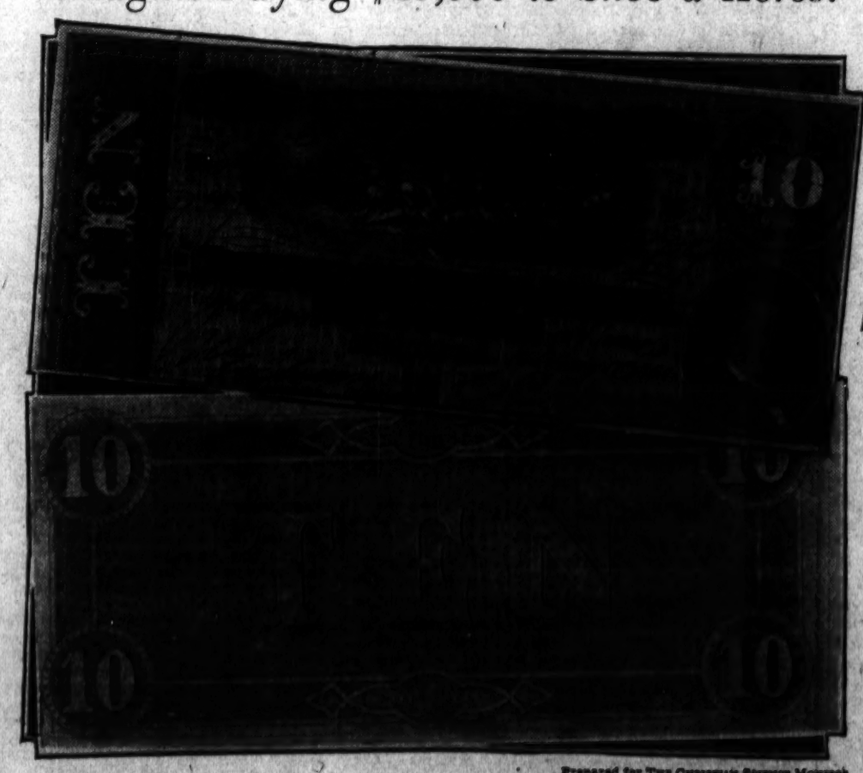
Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Glass milk bottles—were first used in 1878, in Brooklyn, N. Y.

More than 600,000 persons—are employed by the hotels in the United States.

Imagine Paying $40,000 to Shoe a Horse!



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Talk of Inflation and Deflation Recalls Days in the South When the Money Was Not Worth the Paper It Was Printed On.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Raleigh, N. C.

TALK of inflated and deflated currency, scrip and other media of exchange brings to mind the time when "government" money was issued in two separate sections of what is now the United States of America. One form of currency, that issued by the Federal Government, with headquarters at Washington, has always been good, while the other, issued by the Confederate States of America, with headquarters at Richmond, Va., is but a memory, except for those who have preserved pieces of it as keepsakes.

There was never greater "inflation" in this country than that experienced in the Southern Confederacy, especially when the War Between the States drew to a close and it became apparent that the objectives of the southern government could not be won. Meat, flour, cattle, and other provisions sold for fabulous sums, while equally high prices were asked for shoes and other articles of clothing.

The story is told of a man who rode into a southern town on a mule one day as the war was drawing to a close. The animal struck the fancy of a would-be purchaser, who asked, "What will you take for that mule?" adding, "I'll give you $25,000 for him." "Can't do it," came the reply, "I just paid $40,000 to have him shod."

When the war was over, there were bureau drawers and even trunks full of Confederate currency, all over the South, in the possession of those who had preserved it, hoping against hope that it might be redeemed some day. Children later used it as play money, young "storekeepers" often possessing it to the amount of thousands of dollars. There is some of it in existence yet, but it is usually found among things that have been packed away.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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Editorials

Crime Can Be Conquered

ACROSS the North American continent men have drawn an invisible line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It divides Canada from the United States. On both sides of that line the majority of people speak the same language, enjoy approximately equal standards of living, dwell under practically identical laws.

South of that line the homes of peaceful citizens have been burst into, their inmates, without respect of age or sex, kidnaped by cowardly armed criminals and held for ransom, maltreated and even murdered. Industry and business, intimidated by bombs and machine guns, yield tribute estimated at many millions of dollars to racketeers whose rapacity is only equaled by their ruthlessness.

North of that line citizens who happen to be well-to-do have no need of maintaining armed guards to protect their loved ones or to enjoy the uninvaded security of their homes. They have not been forced to pay organized gangsters in order to do business.

Why do the gangster and the racketeer stay so prudently below the line? Because justice in the Dominion of Canada is swift and conviction of the proved lawbreaker certain.

Why is Canadian court procedure so swift and certain? Largely because, declares Ernest Jerome Hopkins, investigator for the Wickersham Commission, in Liberty Magazine, criminal law is the same all over Canada:

> By the Constitution of 1867—the Dominion Act—the provinces, or states, have no right to legislate on criminal law; that is a federal matter. Result: the entire criminal code of all Canada is contained in a volume about two inches thick. . . . We (the United States) have forty-eight sets of criminal law, and federal law besides.

More and more public opinion in America is crystallizing into the conviction that major crimes should be made federal offenses. Within the last few days Lewis E. Lawes, warden of Sing Sing prison, has said:

> Not uniform laws, almost always impossible of attainment, but nation-wide laws, with power and punch behind them, affecting equally every section of the country, are the remedy for current crime.

And plans are under way in Washington to employ federal power in greater measure to rid the United States of the miserable incubus of insolent and defiant lawlessness.

Such action can in no way change the unshakable conviction that local law enforcement is the ideal method. But the very fact that local enforcement is so often crippled by politics points to the urgent need for drastic remedy. If that remedy cannot come through cleansing of local government, then the people will demand more federal action.

All such measures, imperative as they may be, will avail but little until a far greater incubus is forever lifted from American criminal jurisprudence. Startling—and humiliating—is the fast-mounting tide of evidence disclosing the sinister clutch of the crooked politician on courts and police departments. That in itself, unfortunately, is not news. But when men like Frederic Kernochan, presiding justice of the Court of Special Sessions in New York, and George Z. Medalie, United States Attorney, testify that notorious gangsters get protection from district leaders in exchange for aid in political campaigns, public opinion will perhaps be roused into insistence on speedy termination of the miserable alliance of politics and crime.

It is absurd to affirm that because this unholy alliance is an ancient evil in America it cannot be broken. Such a defeatist attitude is unworthy of a nation of freemen. Those who weakly subscribe to it are unpatriotic. Other civilized countries do not submit to the yoke of the criminal. What is the creed of America's neighbor on the North? Mr. Hopkins relates in his article:

> Every Canadian I interviewed, when asked, "Why does Canadian criminal justice work better than ours?" replied immediately, "Well, our judges are free of politics."

The electric chair, the whipping post, harsher prison sentences may punish offenders, yet all these hack but at the branches of underworld growth. When courts and police shall be utterly divorced from politics one of the clinging roots of the evil will have been plucked out.

Before that is achieved a still deeper root must be torn up—the apathy of the average citizen. Not to be replaced by sudden panicky measures hurried through in moments of fear, but by an enduring desire and purpose that good shall reign in municipal government, fortified by an unquenchable faith that when men turn trustingly to a higher intelligence for guidance the right human means to check crime will unerringly unfold.

The Lion's Tail

ENGLISH mass production journalism at the moment very neatly illustrates the phrase—"hoist with his own petard"—of which mass production journalism is extremely fond. Although Great Britain's population is less than half that of the United States, two or three English papers have built up a daily circulation that is without parallel or rival.

Not even these papers themselves would seriously attribute their success to any special journalistic merit. Their huge net sales are the result of sending armies of canvassers from door to door promising prospective purchasers of the paper gifts of complete sets of the works of Dickens, elaborate encyclopedias, mangles, wringers, or similar objects.

In vain the editors and publishers of other newspapers have protested that these methods are degrading to journalism and demoralizing to the public. Competition has continued until one of the four papers concerned, the Daily Express, is now able to boast of the largest net sale in the history of journalism—2,054,000 copies a day. But the Daily Express is not at all pleased with its triumph. It has discovered a very curious thing. Success attained by such means has turned out to be not success at all, but something very like failure. In the most literal sense of the words, it does not pay.

The Express and the Daily Herald have both topped the two million mark, the Daily Mail is not far behind, and the News-Chronicle sells well over a million copies a day. And all are losing money heavily. The Express announces that it suffered substantial losses during June and July, when it normally expects to make profits. The Financial News states that during the first week in July these four papers together lost £50,000, whereas a year ago their average weekly profits were approximately £25,000.

Three of these newspapers, which remained unmoved by protests against their methods, have become alarmed at their falling bank balances, and are now anxious to call off this reckless competition for sales.

How should these newspapers act in these circumstances? One is reminded of the sophomoric proposition that the best thing to do when holding on to a lion's tail is to let go. These three papers, having gained an immense public by making lavish gifts, would doubtless find it a hard task to retain its loyalty if the gifts ceased. But sooner or later the attempt will have to be made. For it is becoming abundantly clearer every day that the gift policy means ruin.

Looking Out for the Consumer

PROF. WILLIAM F. OGBURN has put his finger on the crucial point in the NRA program. In his resignation from the consumers' advisory board of the National Recovery Administration, he protests that there is urgent need of more positive protection for the public against price exploitation.

Success of the recovery movement depends beyond question on building up consuming power and keeping it abreast of the production of goods. That cannot be done by continuing the old unbalanced system of piling up corporate surpluses from high unit profits while worker purchasing power goes in the red. Either by falling costs or rising wages, workers must share fully in the benefits of technological progress.

Higher prices are not by themselves alone a key to industrial recovery. There is danger of making a fetish of them. What is important is a fairer distribution of the rewards of industry and of title to the goods and services it produces—a larger proportionate return to active human energy and less proportionately to inert capital of which there is now a plethora.

If price-fixing or price-pegging is permitted to the extent that consumer purchasing power is either dried up or driven into revolt, the capitalist machine will be disciplined, as Professor Ogburn says, only by recurring business depressions—at a cost which society will not forever tolerate. His service as director of research for President Hoover's Committee on Social Trends and in other capacities entitles the University of Chicago sociologist to be heard when he urges the need of more informative statistical indexes of prices and purchasing power than have yet been provided.

Whether he has taken the best course of action in electing to resign from the Administration's committee may be open to question. Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, has been under no illusions as to the point in issue or the complexity of his job. It is related that when the General was asked why he kept his staff and committees relatively small he replied, "There are going to be a lot of dead cats flying around here before long. When that happens I want men about me who will stick." There is need now of men who will stick.

Nevertheless, Professor Ogburn's protest, as he has punctuated it, is one of which haggling code-writers may well take heed.

The Cost of Success

A YEAR ago today Prof. Auguste Piccard climbed up from Europe into the sky 53,152.8 feet, the highest that man has ever risen above earth.

The unknown, where man never yet has been, does not yield at the mere asking. It is possible to approach it *en fête*, but getting there is a sterner business. The unknown cannot be wooed with a brass band. It must be conquered. It sets a price on itself.

If the reason for this be plain, it is because the inaccessible is not merely the remotest of places in the sky or on the earth. It is more. It is a limit of human understanding. The mysterious is a boundary which thought dislikes to give up, which defends itself by resisting the adventurer.

Perhaps this is what balked the recent American attempt to reach the stratosphere—that lofty aerial zone of deep violet, where all storms are left behind. The best balloon, the lightest car, the finest equipment that generous people could supply had been brought together. Yet a little valve refused to work.

On his first trial Prof. Auguste Piccard's balloon was visited by a sudden wind and he had to deflate it on the spot to avoid an accident in the takeoff. The world laughed at the professor with the balloon who had been unable even to start. The second time, he was almost unable to plug a nearly fatal hole in his airtight car. Then the same valve that gave the Americans trouble failed to operate.

His clever heating device also failed. The side of his gondola, which he had painted black to absorb the sun's rays and warm the car, declined to revolve. It insisted on keeping its face toward the sun and sucked in heat like a boy's burning glass. Without, it was 60-odd degrees below zero, within from 95 to 104 degrees above.

Professor Piccard found that the stratosphere had a bill against him. It ran thus: Debtor—ridicule, danger, desperate effort, suspense. Then a third time he tried, and the stratosphere wrote simply: Creditor—success.

Peary in achieving the north pole passed through failures, hardships, perils, and emerged at last to find an impostor claiming his honors. The south pole made its own demands for silent chastening endeavor.

That which has been hid from men for all the ages apparently calls for a humbling and refining of thought before it can be attained.

If this is one of the lessons which come from exploring the unknown, then a new trial for the stratosphere from the Century of Progress exposition has great encouragement. If chastening must come first, there has been an impressive chastening in the experiences of the first attempt at Chicago.

Air Speed and Safety

THE decision that for the time being, at any rate, Great Britain will not attempt to regain the world's air speed record which she lost to Italy when Warrant Officer Agello flew over Lake Garda in the spring of this year at a speed of 423.76 miles an hour has caused disappointment in some British quarters.

On land and water Great Britain is one of the fastest-moving nations; she shares the records for the world's speediest trains; records for altitude and nonstop distance flights. In these circumstances many Englishmen would naturally like to see her obtain the principal speed record that she does not possess. But for the immediate future the decision of Lord Londonderry, Secretary of State for Air, is final.

Lord Londonderry has several strong reasons to support his action. The cost of preparing to regain the record would amount to something like £200,000—a very considerable sum of money at a time of national economy. It would also divert attention from the normal training activities of the Royal Air Force. In answer to the argument that a speed victory would so increase the prestige of British engines and airplanes that the commercial harvest would be well worth the initial cost, Lord Londonderry observes that after the last two Schneider Trophy race victories British exports in these lines actually declined.

But the chief reason at the back of the Government's action is the apprehension of further loss of human life. Four men already have been killed in training for the Schneider race in England; and Italy has had to pay a similar price for her victory.

There is little fixity of public opinion on the speed question, as it forms a part of aerial progress. The world grows recklessly enthusiastic when a flight is successfully accomplished, and unreasonably panic stricken if a great flying enterprise fails. Progress in flying should be based on firmer ground than this. That progress must and will go on no one can doubt. But progress is most successfully achieved when it is most wisely prepared for.

When further research has been made into the conditions of flying and the capacity of airplanes, on a scale beyond the resources of private firms, but well within the abilities of governments, then, as Lord Londonderry hinted, Great Britain will probably not be slow in attempting to better even Warrant Officer Agello's splendid achievement.

Dependability Wins

WHEN Henry L. Gehrig, popularly known as "Lou," made his entry into the New York-St. Louis American League game at St. Louis, yesterday, he established a new major-league baseball record for consecutive games played. Back in 1925 a famous Boston Red Sox and New York player—L. Everett Scott—established a record of 1307 consecutive major-league games. That mark seemed likely to remain on the record books for many years; but the popular first-baseman of the Yankees, who, incidentally, started his record-breaking performance the very year Scott ended his, has hung up the new mark of 1308. He promises to extend this figure with many more games, as he is one of the best players at his position in the major leagues and still in his prime.

At least two big factors enter into the establishment of a record for consecutive games played. They are ability to play a position well enough to be kept in the lineup day after day and keeping in condition to play the game. At both of these "Lou" Gehrig, a former Columbia University student, has shown to advantage. These characteristics not only have enabled him to register a record which promises to stand for many years, but also have made him a credit to America's national game, and a worthy successor to the previous record holder, who, like Gehrig, was not only a brilliant player, but also a fine type of citizen.

Editorial Notes

When Premier Mussolini visited the site of Sabaudia, the new city which is to rise on the reclaimed Pontine marshes, instead of the customary artillery salvo, he was greeted by nineteen dynamite blasts, each of which hurled tree trunks and roots into the air. Even the salute has been put to useful work in Italy!

Inasmuch as the North and Central American radio conference at Mexico City adjourned without reaching an agreement on assignment of channels for broadcasting, it appears that the lengths to which the participating nations were prepared to go in order to achieve a sadly needed accord did not include the wave lengths.

Jobless men are welcome to stay for four weeks at a San Diego (Calif.) hotel merely by signing a pledge to pay their score when they obtain employment. The management evidently has applied its own interpretation of the hotel man's axiom that the guest is always right.

A Holly Springs (Miss.) farmer has produced a plant which bears potatoes underground and tomatoes above ground. Probably next will come the "vegetable dinner" plant.

Listening at the Library

OTHER grown-ups are in earnest quest of Priestly and Rinehart, the Atlantic Monthly, and the Illustrated London News, but I take my way to where low tables and chairs are waiting. I prefer that fascinating part of the Library which lies behind the sign, "Children's Room."

If I am unobtrusive, and show no disturbing curiosity, the ordinary activities of this quiet place will go on around me, and I may enjoy them to the full. I browse about, nibbling at titles here and there, apparently engrossed with my own literary affairs. But I direct the path of my meandering around the tables where reading is going on. I edge past the central desk, where books are returned and given out, there to watch the course of the tide of summer reading.

She is a vivid little person, the small girl just having her book marked. Jaunty in her scarlet slacks and scarlet and white sweater, she smiles as she catches me craning inquisitively to read the title—"A Little Maid of Massachusetts." On these stay-at-home days she is going back to the time when slacks and jerseys for small girls were undreamed of.

The flash of color disappears, and the place at the receiving desk is taken by a tall, serious girl. She has an armful of books. No chance to try for a glance at these titles. But the friendly librarian knows my curiosity. When the girl has lost herself before a distant shelf, she pushes the cards toward me. "Book of Work and Play," "Children's Costume Book," "Hobbies for Girls," and "Etiquette, Jr."

Here and there has been an effort to make summer reading worth while. There may be a flair for dramatics, behind that demure manner. And what an eager search for worthy employment of these summer hours, rather than a bypath down some popular series. "Etiquette, Jr."! The social events of school are growing more pretentious, and vastly more important. At least she can prepare for them by knowing what to do, and how to do it easily.

* * *

At a table an older girl sits behind a veritable barricade of books. She tries a page here and there, lingers, and rejects. Finally she chooses two books, and takes them to the desk.

"I'm to be a counselor at a small girls' camp," she confides to the librarian, "and I think these will help me."

"Foreign Fairy Tales," and "It's Stunt Night Tonight" are the books she selected. I picture her the center of a listening group, under the pines, or leading some frolic in the glow of a camp fire.

Cautiously I make my way past an absorbed small boy. He has an alert bearing, and an eye that seeks adventure. Appropriately, the volume over which he pores is "Sky Travel." No one can tell the influence of these quiet half-hours of reading. Will the future see those bright eyes gazing down confidently from a pilot's seat?

But a little girl at the desk attracts me. She is very positive about what she wants, and very definite in making her wants known.

"I'd like a book of songs," she announces, "songs for Mummy to play and me to sing."

She is escorted to a shelf of songbooks. It is a high shelf, so a small chair is brought, and she mounts it, reaching to dip into one collection after another. Some intriguing illustrations finally guide her choice, and she goes off contentedly, toward Mummy and the piano. Mummy has already convinced her that music is something to be enjoyed and shared, and the Library has done its part toward the happy beginning in music appreciation.

* * *

A slender lad is questioning the librarian. He has begun a series of historical stories, and is determined to read straight through each and every book. Just now "The Horsemen of the Plains" is in his hand. Life may seem a prosy business, involving work and lawns to mow, but for a time at least this boy will be free to roam the plains. The hedge to be trimmed may bound his workaday world, but he walks, meanwhile, in a land of mesquite and sagebrush.

* * *

Two sisters have been flitting about from shelf to shelf, lighting here and there for a peep between covers. There have been murmured conversations, books reluctantly set back in place, and then a flurry of excited whispering, the two heads above a small volume. Triumphantly they approach the desk with their choice, "A Book of Children's Plays." I have succeeded in effacing myself to the extent that they lean across the desk to chat with the librarian. She is evidently a trusted confidante, and one ready with appreciation.

"We have been giving plays with our friends in the yard," says the older girl.

"I've been a fairy and a shepherd and a princess," adds the younger one, proudly.

The librarian tells me, as they trot away, that several such groups of young actors have sprung up as a result of vacation reading. A blessing on those who have put simple plays within children's reach!

* * *

In a corner for younger children a low chair awaits before the shelves, a wise provision for leisure and thoughtful choosing. Here a tiny boy has been reading to himself in a modest monotone. A pair of shorts over a negligible bathing suit is to him a suitable costume. Is not one to enjoy oneself here, and do not such garments befit a sultry August Day? He glances at me with a friendly eye. I smile and he turns again to his storybook.

Two brown hands lay a thin square book on the desk, lay it with gentle care. Looking to see what this favored book might be I read three words—"The Christ Child." The soft eyes of the little Italian girl light up to see my notice of her book, and she holds it close against her shabby frock as she goes away.

It is a wonderful story as told by Matthew and Luke, illustrated by two famous artists who spent a year in Palestine as a background for their loving work.

"That book has been out many times," says the librarian, "but you can see that it has never been torn or badly soiled."

But the afternoon is almost gone. The sun is slanting through the western windows, across an aquarium where microscopic fish glide to and fro. As reluctantly as any of the children I gather my notebook and bag. I stop at the display tables, and prolong my going as best I may. I must say good-by to the kindly librarian. As I pass out of doors grown folk are going up and down the stairs to the main room of the library. They bring books in with them, and take others away. They have consulted ponderous reference books, read distinctive magazines, and captured best-sellers. But I would not exchange my part of the library for theirs. I have been in the Children's Room.

J. L. V.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Why Discard Judgment?

W. O'NEIL, head of the General Tire and Rubber Company, recently expressed his conviction that industry is not entirely a young man's job. Experience and mature judgment have their place in the manufacture and distribution of the nation's commodities as well as youthful initiative, enterprise and energy, he believes.

"In this fast-moving age, there has developed a theory that men more than forty should be thrown into the discard, but, in our organization, we have a number of men more than sixty who are doing real jobs," Mr. O'Neil says. "While we do not make a practice of hiring old men, we certainly have no age limit on keeping them.

"Bricks and mortar don't make a plant—neither do chemistry and engineering—it takes men to make a plant. Men must feel safe in their jobs, sure of their jobs. If the only future they could look forward to was that, when they reached a certain age, they would be thrown into the discard, they could not do their best work. We must recognize the capabilities and advantages of age and experience."

Industry is neither a young man's job nor an old man's job. Both have their places and each needs the other.—*Nation's Business.*

The Wheat Surplus

COOPERATION of southern farmers in the cotton curtailment program is said to be assured. The farmers of Nebraska, Kansas and other wheat belt states are now being mobilized under the domestic allotment plan of managed production. . . .

Returns from the wheat lands have not yet begun to come in, but Secretary Wallace expresses the belief that the growers are disposed to meet the Government halfway. Their share in making the plan effective consists in agreeing to plant to wheat only so many acres as are allotted to them, but in no case less than 80 per cent of their acreage for the past three years.

Four years ago Alexander Legge and Secretary Hyde brought the wheat growers a message quite similar to that which the agents of Secretary Wallace are bringing. They told the farmer the solution of the price problem lay in limiting production and holding down the surplus to a manageable size. But they offered no method for organizing limitation and they offered nothing in return save a hope. . . .

Secretary Wallace comes with the same plea, but with a different approach. His plea includes a plan for organizing limitation on a nation-wide scale. He comes not to lecture the wheat grower, but with an offer to coöperate with him. And he comes with money in both hands. Farmer Brown dare not limit production because he stands to lose money by doing so unless he can be sure Farmer Smith and Farmer Jones have done so, too. But Farmer Smith won't and Farmer Jones doesn't want to. Therefore, says Mr. Wallace, the Government will pay each one of the three for the crops he doesn't raise. It will get the money by taxing the consumer of wheat. Farmer Brown is now taking no chances, and if wheat goes up in price beside, that's his gravy.

To us folks in town it looks as though we were being stung. We are being asked to pay a tax on the wheat we consume as bread and pie and dumplings and strawberry shortcake so that the farmer can charge us more for the wheat itself. But we ought to be used to it. It is precisely the same thing which has been done for the benefit of the manufacturer of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania for years on end through the protective tariff. From the standpoint of the old school of laissez faire, it isn't good economic practice at all. . . .

However, the American farmer, the whole American people, for that matter, is up against a condition and not a theory. We raise considerably more wheat than we can possibly use. No matter how prosperous we might be we could not get away with any such quantity as the American wheat grower offered us in 1930, has been offering us every year for generations.

Foreign nations may want our wheat, but they don't act like it. They have raised tariff walls and placed quota restrictions against it and the price they offer has been a price which doesn't pay the American farmer what it cost him to raise it. Moreover, when our wheat gets to a foreign market it finds there competitors from other wheat-growing areas—the Argentine, Canada, Australia—all offering wheat for less than we want to sell it. . . .

So the wheat grower, if he is wise, . . . will take Mr. Wallace's shilling and enlist for the war on overproduction. And if he is honest, which we believe he is, he will live up to his agreement and win the war as well.

There is only one element of serious danger in the plan. It is the danger of a crop failure superimposed upon an artificially limited crop. But it isn't a very great danger at that. Wheat is grown over so large an area that a nation-wide failure is almost out of the question. Nature imposed a severe limitation upon the crop this year, but still we are harvesting enough to meet domestic needs with the carryover from last year as a continuing surplus. —*Omaha* (Neb.) *World Herald.*

On Which Course Is America?

ON THE one hand we have:

1. Scuttled the London Economic Conference after calling it.
2. Refused even to discuss stabilization of currencies until some indefinite time in the future.
3. Destroyed any present chance of a general scaling down of trade restrictions, no matter how slight.
4. Inaugurated a program of crop reduction which is thoroughly nationalistic in its implications.
5. Inaugurated a program of industrial control which likewise minimizes international considerations and emphasizes national.
6. By our policies not only committed ourselves to intensified economic nationalism but have given a tremendous stimulus to the same thing in all other countries.

On the other hand we have:

1. Declared ourselves ardently for abatement of the economic war, including as principal measures of abatement currency stabilization and tariff reduction (this was during the election campaign and prior to the London conference).
2. Insisted through our President that speed in adopting international remedies was urgent, and that the world conference must be made to succeed . . . (this was before the conference, too).
3. Presented to the economic conference on its deathbed a fresh appeal for a tariff truce, in which we repeated our preachment about ending the economic war. . . .
4. Pressed vigorously for larger trade relations with Russia, to increase our exports.
5. Allowed it to be known that Secretary of State Hull, an economic internationalist, is giving no thought to retiring, and that he is likely to attend the Pan-American trade parleys in Montevideo next December in an effort greatly to increase our trade with Latin America.
6. Organized an economic advisory board to seek additional export markets, under the headship of Charles M. Barnes of the State Department treaty division. . . .

That, roughly sketched, is the picture of its two sides. . . .

Our Government has two distinct economic policies, one of them a short-term policy of extreme nationalism, the other a long-term policy of internationalism, and hopes to do the minimum amount of damage by its short-term policy before it can manage to turn about and go in for the more hopeful long-term policy. . . .—*Des Moines* (Iowa) *Register.*